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AN

INDEX OF SYMPTOMS

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AS AN AID TO DIAGNOSIS

BY

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Nihil humani a me alienum puto

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PREFACE AND INTRODUCTION

THE physician, in endeavouring to make a diagnosis, seizes first upon a few prominent features, which will enable him to say that the disease is one of, perhaps, a dozen. He then looks carefully for further symptoms, and these, by a process of exclusion, gradually point to but one ailment. Should he find himself at fault, and conclude that no disease, with which he is familiar, is consistent with the particular grouping of symptoms in the case before him, he contemplates a consultation; but, before suggesting this to the friends, he naturally refers to his books. Here he meets with a fresh difficulty; for, in his text-books of medicine, in his Dictionary of Medicine, and even in his Handbook of

Diagnosis, he finds, with rare exceptions, that diseases, not symptoms, form the headings; the order being therefore the exact reverse of that which takes place in his own brain. He has consequently to wade through page after page and book after book before he succeeds, or is satisfied that he has failed, in the object of his search.

The author felt this inconvenience very acutely in his earlier years of practice; and made, some eight years ago, a classification of symptoms for personal use from Niemeyer's 'Text-book of Practical Medicine.' This has since been slowly extended by reading and observation, until it now reaches about four times its original bulk. He has found it of great use, and is not without hope that others may derive some benefit from it.

It is, perhaps, inevitable that some few errors should creep into a work of this kind. For those of commission, the author has no excuse to offer. Of omissions, some are only apparent; for symptoms which many writers give under the heading of a par-

ticular disease, relate, not to the disease itself, but to one of its complications. In such a case the reference might reveal only the latter, though, as a general rule, the author has chosen to be practical rather than strictly logical, and has inserted both. This arrangement has the double advantage of making the book more useful to the practitioner and less so to the mere cramming student. The nomenclature employed is that of the College of Physicians—English or Latin—a single word being preferred to a phrase; but where both are cumbersome, it has in a few instances been departed from.

The adoption of what may be termed generic symptoms has, by avoiding repetition, been found of service in keeping the book within pocket dimensions. Only one unrecognised word has been introduced—the substitution of ‘typhic’ for ‘typhoid’ in the expression ‘typhoid state;’ it is not so correct etymologically, but, what is more important, it avoids confusion.

The order of the symptoms is approxi-

mately that in which a case is usually taken. That of the diseases is roughly alphabetical.

A student, in consulting this little work, should have at hand a Dictionary of Medicine, and for this purpose none is better than Quain's, to the contributors to which the author is under great obligations, not only for their articles, but also for their separate published works. Should something more portable be desired, Tanner's 'Index of Diseases' would answer the purpose. It should, however, be referred to only to confirm a diagnosis carefully made from a coincidence of at least five symptoms.

It must not be supposed that each symptom is met with constantly in all the diseases placed after it. The author's presumption is that the physician in a difficulty is asking the question, 'To what disease or condition may this symptom point?' An attempt has been made by parentheses to indicate in some measure the relative frequency of occurrence, and by other information to assist in differential

diagnosis. But surgical diseases and those on its borderland, as laryngeal, skin, and uterine affections, where the diagnosis so much depends on the skilled interpretation of a single symptom, are not suited for classification and have therefore been inserted chiefly where their omission might have led to error. The word 'symptom,' it is scarcely necessary to say, is taken in its broadest sense, and includes every element in the diagnosis.

R. W. L.

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INDEX OF SYMPTOMS

Explanation of contractions used.—I. II. III. first, second, or third stage; (s) sometimes; (x) exceptionally; (u) usually, i.e. not so constantly as those with no mark.

INTERROGATION

PREPONDERATING AGE

CONGENITAL.—Atelectasis, hæmophilia (u), chronic hydrocephalus (s), idiocy, ichthyosis (s), malformations of heart and other organs, nævi, pemphigus, progressive muscular atrophy (s), pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis (x), syphilis, sclerema, tetanus neonatorum.

INFANCY.—Amyloid disease, bronchitis, capillary bronchitis, convulsions, primary renal cancer, cretinism, diarrhoea, eczema, hydrocephalus, spurious hydrocephalus, intertrigo, impetigo contagiosa, intussusception, laryngismus stridulus, spasmodic laryngitis, measles, infantile paralysis, syphilitic pemphigus, lobular pneumonia,

rickets, hereditary syphilis (u. appears at two to six weeks), seborrhæa, strophulus, scarlatina, tetany, varicella, variola.

CHILDHOOD. — Addison's disease (x), post-pharyngeal abscess, amyloid, spasmodic asthma (begins, s), bronchitis, capillary bronchitis, encephaloid cancer, convulsions, soft cataract, chorea, diphtheria, enteric fever, epilepsy (appearance), acute endocarditis, enlarged glands, whooping-cough, chronic hydrocephalus, impetigo contagiosa, intussusception, laryngismus stridulus, meningitis, tubercular meningitis, mumps, measles, noma, infantile paralysis, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, polyuria, lobular pneumonia, lumbrici, rickets, ringworm, roseola, rōtheln, struma, scarlatina, tetany, threadworms, typhus, varicella, variola.

ADOLESCENCE. — Acne, Addison's disease, progressive muscular atrophy, spinal apoplexy, cirrhosis of stomach, chlorosis, catalepsy, acute primary dementia, epilepsy, acute endocarditis, enteric fever, exophthalmic goître, goître, enlarged glands, hysteria, spinal irritation, myocarditis, mitral diseases, spinal meningitis, simple meningitis, mollities ossium, myxœdema, cerebro-spinal meningitis, oedema

glottidis, ac. pneumonia, spasmodic spinal paralysis, acute phthisis, polyuria, acute rheumatism (1st attack), sacro-iliac disease, embolic softening of brain, trance, typhus, acute tuberculosis, gastric ulcer.

MIDDLE AGE.—Aneurysm, angina pectoris, athetosis, apoplexy, spinal apoplexy, Addison's disease, progressive muscular atrophy, cirrhosis of stomach, cysticercus of brain, cancer of stomach, liver, rectum, or womb; cystic disease of kidneys, diabetes mellitus, epithelioma, gout, gallstones, hypochondriasis, leucocythæmia, melancholia, mollities ossium, myxœdema, œdema glottidis, paralysis agitans, acute pneumonia, general paralysis of insane, labioglosso-laryngeal paralysis, embolic softening of brain, sciatica, stricture of rectum, ulcer of stomach.

OLD AGE.—Aneurysm, aortic affections, atheroma, acute bronchitis, capillary bronchitis, hard cataract, cancer of stomach, fatty degeneration of heart, ecthyma, epithelioma, exophthalmic goitre (in men), gout, melancholia, œdema glottidis, paralysis agitans, phthiriasis, lobular pneumonia, prostatic disease, pemphigus, pruritus, thrombosis of cerebral arteries. rodent ulcer.

PREPONDERATING SEX

MALE.—Abdominal aneurysm $\frac{8}{1}$, Addison's disease, angina pectoris, aneurysm of heart, progressive muscular atrophy $\frac{6}{1}$, locomotor ataxy, aneurysm in general, cirrhosis of stomach, cancer of rectum or stomach $\frac{2}{1}$, primary renal cancer, cystic disease of kidney $\frac{2}{1}$, diabetes $\frac{2}{1}$, fatty degeneration of heart $\frac{2}{1}$, gout, chronic gastritis, intermittent hæmatinuria $\frac{2.0}{1}$, hæmatoma auris, hæmophilia, hypochondriasis, intestinal hæmorrhage, intussusception, all laryngeal affections, leucocythæmia $\frac{2}{1}$, lymphadenoma $\frac{3}{1}$, mumps, cerebro-spinal meningitis, acute myocarditis, polyuria, simple meningitis $\frac{2}{3}$, spinal meningitis, acute pneumonia, general paralysis of insane, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, spasmodic spinal paralysis, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis, valvular disease.

FEMALE.—Anæmia, acute yellow atrophy (esp. during pregnancy), atrophy of heart $\frac{7}{5}$, catalepsy, chlorosis, chorea $\frac{1.1}{5}$, acute primary dementia, erysipelas, erythema nodosum, gall-stones, goître, exophthalmic goître, gastric hæmorrhage,

hysteria, spinal irritation, movable kidney, lupus erythematosus $\frac{5}{1}$, mollities ossium $\frac{30}{1}$, myxœdema, intercostal neuralgia, stricture of rectum, trance, typhus, tumour of mediastinum, ulcer of stomach.

OCCUPATION

SEDENTARY.—Anæmia, chlorosis, constipation, dyspepsia, fatty deposition, gallstones, hæmorrhoids, hysteria, hypochondriasis, neuroses, ulcer of stomach.

ACTIVE.—Aneurysm, acute pneumonia, acute rheumatism.

TRADES.—Bakers, grocers, bricklayers, *lichen agrius*; compositors, *tubercular phthisis*; cooks, *eczema*, *erythema*; metal or stone grinders, and dusty trades, *cirrhosis of lungs*; painters and white-lead makers, *lead poisoning*, *gout*; domestic servants, *anaemia*, *erythema nodosum*, *gastric ulcer*; sweeps, *cancer of scrotum*; skin-dressers, *malignant pustule*.

HISTORY

PREVIOUS ATTACK FAVOURS.—Ague, apoplexy, spasmodic asthma, bronchitis, lead colic, infantile convulsions, delirium

tremens, diphtheria, epileptic seizure, erysipelas, gout, gall-stones, intermittent hæmaturia, migraine, nephritis, neuralgia, pneumonia, quinsy, rheumatism, acute rheumatism, tonsillitis.

PREVIOUS ATTACK RENDERS IMPROBABLE: enteric fever, whooping cough, measles, mumps, rötheln, scarlatina, typhus, variola, varicella, yellow fever.

H. OF A FALL IN CHILDREN (of doubtful value).—Caries, meningitis, strumous arthritis.

HEREDITARY DISEASES.—Acne, spasmodic asthma, atheroma, progressive muscular atrophy, apoplexy, hay asthma, cancer, calculus, degenerative affections generally, diabetes, epilepsy, erysipelas (x), emphysema, eczema, gout, hysteria, hæmophilia, heart-disease, hypochondriasis, ichthyosis, insanity, laryngismus stridulus, lichen, leprosy, malformations, nævus, neuralgia, neuroses, phthisis, psoriasis, polyuria, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis (boys of same family), rheumatism, rheumatic arthritis, acute rheumatism, syphilis, struma, tumours, tuberculosis.

Cross Heredity: Epilepsy—insanity; insanity—epilepsy; tubercle—struma; struma—tubercle.

ONSET.—**Sudden:** Most acute diseases, angina pectoris, apoplexy, asthma, spinal apoplexy, catalepsy, Asiatic cholera, sporadic cholera, renal colic, dengué, erysipelas, epileptic seizure, cerebral embolism, gall-stones, gout, internal hæmorrhage, pelvic hæmatocele, spinal intermeningeal hæmorrhage, influenza, obstructive jaundice, spasmodic laryngitis, laryngismus stridulus, cerebro-spinal meningitis, rheumatic spinal meningitis, neuralgia, acute pneumonia, acute labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis, acute spinal paralysis (adults), pyæmia, acute pleurisy, acute pyelitis, acute peritonitis, pulmonary apoplexy, acute phthisis, acute rheumatism, syncope, thrombosis, acute tuberculosis, trance, rheumatic tonsillitis.

Gradual: Ascites, amyloid, chronic diseases generally, cirrhosis of kidney, liver, or lung, chorea, cancer, dilatation of stomach, enteric fever, whooping cough, jaundice of suppression, myelitis, pericarditis (as complication), catarrhal phthisis, tumours of cord, disseminated sclerosis, transverse softening of cord.

DURATION

ACUTE DISEASES.—Angina pectoris, a few minutes to two hours. Apoplexy. Spasmodic asthma, half an hour to several days. Ague, paroxysm (u), 5 to 6 hours; every day, quotidian; every second day, tertian; every third day, quartan. Cataplexy, a few minutes to several hours. Renal colic, 24 hours or less. Dengué: invasion, 3 days; rash, 1 to 2 days; remission, 2 to 4 days. Diphtheria: incubation, a few days; invasion, 3 to 4 days; membrane, 1 to 7 days; paralysis begins, 8 to 12 days after recovery. Enteric fever: incubation, about 3 weeks; invasion, 11 days; eruption, 10 days. Gall-stones (u), a few hours. Glanders: incubation (u), 3 to 8 days; invasion, 3 to 4 weeks; developed stage, 2 to 20 days. Herpes zoster, 10 to 20 days. Hydrophobia: incubation (u), 6 to 7 weeks; disease, 1 to 4 days; ^{typ} Hooping cough: incubation, about 10 d^{ays}; invasion, 7 days. Influenza: incubation, a few hours; disease, 3 to 5 days. Mumps: incubation, 8 to 21 days; swelling, 8 to 10 days. Measles: incubation, 10 to 12 days; invasion, 3 to 4 days; eruption, 4 to 5 days. Petit mal, a few

seconds. Acute pneumonia (u), 5 to 7 days. Arsenic poisoning: symptoms, half to one hour after administration. Roseola, 4 to 7 days (face first). Remittent fever, 5 to 14 days. Rötheln, incubation, 2 to 3 weeks; invasion, about 12 hours; disease, 3 days. Relapsing fever, pyrexial, 5 to 7 days; sweating defervescence, 8 to 9 hours; interval, 6 to 8 days or more; second attack, 3 to 4 days. Scarlatina: incubation, 8 to 9 days; invasion, half to 2 days; eruption, 3 to 5 days. Typhus: incubation, 7 days; invasion, 4 to 5 days; eruption, 8 to 9 days; defervescence, 7 days. Acute tuberculosis, a few days to a few weeks. Variola: incubation, 12 days; invasion, 2 days; eruption, 8 to 10 days. Varicella: incubation, 13 days; invasion, a few hours; eruption, about a week.

CHRONIC.—Amyloid, years; locomotor ataxy, years; chorea, 6 weeks to 3 or 4 months; encephaloid cancer, about 1 year; scirrhus cancer, about 2 years; exophthalmic goître, months or years; whooping cough (developed stage), months; lymphadenoma, about two years; leucocythæmia, 6 months to seven years; chronic myelitis, years; myxœdema, 6 years or more; disseminated sclerosis, 5 to 10 years; yaws, 2 to 4 months or more.

SLEEP

DAY-RESTLESSNESS.—Azoturia, chronic alcoholism, congestion of brain, dysentery, dyspnœa, enteric fever (3rd week), glossitis, hydrophobia I., lithæmia, collapse of lungs, laryngitis, acute myocarditis, simple meningitis, milk fever, acute pneumonia, lobular pneumonia, acute phosphorus-poisoning, hyperpyrexial sunstroke, tapeworm, throat affections.

SLEEPLESSNESS. — Chronic anæmia of brain, congestion of brain, collapse of lungs, dysentery, delirium tremens, atonic dyspepsia, acute dyspnœa, flatulence, gout, chronic gastritis, mania, melancholia, mental activity, tubercular meningitis I., general paralysis of insane, acute pneumonia, trichinosis, valvular disease.

STARTING IN SLEEP.—Dyspepsia, delirium tremens, encephalitis, cerebral embolism, mental exhaustion, local hyperæmia of brain, hypertrophy of heart, meningitis, teething, valvular disease, worms.

STUPOR OR SOMNOLENCY. — Anæmia, abscess of brain, acute yellow atrophy, asphyxia, anæmia of brain, alcohol II., bromism, cerebellar disease, congestion

of brain, concussion of brain, congestion of liver, dyspnœa (late), deficiency of bile, encephalitis, enteric fever (3rd week), cerebral embolism, epilepsy II., gangrene of lung, hæmatoma of dura mater, chr. hydrocephalus, hæmophilia (late), jaundice, pernicious intermittent, intermittent (end of paroxysm), lithæmia (after meals), mushroom-poisoning, cerebro-spinal meningitis (late), simple meningitis (late), tubercular meningitis (late), narcotics—opium, etc., acute lobular pneumonia, severe remittent, chr. softening of brain, spina bifida (late), septicæmia (late), typhus (end of 2nd week), typhic state, uræmia.

COMA VIGIL.—Delirium tremens, enteric fever (3rd week), septicæmia, typhic state (q. v.).

COMA.—Acute alcoholism (temp. under 98°), asphyxia, amyloid (late), acute atrophy of kidney, acute yellow atrophy, apoplexy, belladonna-poisoning, chloral-poisoning, cystic disease of kidney, compression of brain, congestion of brain, coal-gas-poisoning, diabetes (late), cerebral embolism, exposure to cold, severe erysipelas, encephalitis (late), fracture of skull, glanders (late), hæmatoma of dura mater

(slow), hyperpyrexia, cerebral hæmorrhage, pernicious intermittent, jaundice (x), cerebro-spinal meningitis (late), simple meningitis (late), tubercular meningitis (late), myxœdema (late), narcotics—opium, etc., severe remittent, sunstroke, scarlatina maligna, extensive softening of brain, sudden cerebral thrombosis, tumours of brain (late), uræmia, malignant variola.

APPETITE

INCREASED (BULIMIA).—Convalescence from febrile diseases, diabetes, dilatation of stomach (s), ergotism, chronic catarrhal gastritis, hooping cough (bulimia emetica), iodism, worms (s).

DIMINISHED (ANOREXIA).—Chr. alcoholism, anæmia, atrophy of stomach, ague (præm.), hepatic abscess, chronic arsenical poisoning, 'bilious attack,' constipation, cancer of stomach, coryza, catarrh of bile-ducts, cancer of liver, cirrhosis of stomach, cystitis, dysentery (late), atonic dyspepsia, delirium tremens, deficiency of bile, empyæma, fæcal accumulation, gout, acute gastritis, acute hepatitis, influenza, pyrexia, chr. peritonitis.

MORBID (PICA).—Anæmia, chlorosis,

atonic dyspepsia (s), hysteria, idiocy, insanity, pregnancy.

THIRST

INCREASED. — Arsenical poisoning, ague (hot and sweating stages), Asiatic cholera, sporadic cholera, cancer of stomach, diabetes, diarrhoea, dilatation of stomach, enteritis, gout, glossitis, acute erythematous gastritis, chronic gastritis, hæmorrhage, acute hepatitis, hysteria, hyperidrosis, intestinal obstruction, pyrexia, peritonitis, polyuria, acute pneumonia, acute rheumatism, sunstroke, tetanus, variola (prod.), vomiting.

BOWELS

FLATULENCE. — Ascites, constipation, cancer of rectum, cancer of stomach, cancer of intestine, cirrhosis of liver, dysentery, dyspepsia—esp. atonic, deficiency of bile, enteritis, gastritis, hepatic disorders, hysteria, hypochondriasis, jaundice, intestinal paralysis, intestinal obstruction, lithæmia. *See* TYMPANITES.

PROLAPSE.— Calculus, whooping cough, retching, scybala, worms.

TENESMUS.—Arsenic or irritant poisoning, colic, cancer of rectum, calculus, cantharides-poisoning, dysentery, diarrhœa (late), impacted fæces, hæmorrhoids, intussusception, acute metritis, retroflexion, worms.

PAINFUL DEFÆCATION. — Cancer of rectum I., coccydynia, condylomata, cancer of cervix, pelvic cellulitis, fissure of anus, inflamed hæmorrhoids, periproctitis, prostatitis, prolapsus ani.

IRREGULAR ACTION.—Cancer of intestine, acute rheumatism. dyspepsia.

RECTAL INCONTINENCE. — Apoplexy, spinal apoplexy, cholera, severe chorea, alcoholic coma, coma, cancer of rectum II., vesical calculus (s), slow compression of cord (late), diarrhœa (s), dysentery, epilepsy II., fissure of anus (s), hooping cough (s), spinal meningitis, spinal myelitis, simple meningitis (late). Diphtheritic paralysis (s), lacerated perinæum, prussic acid poisoning, strychnia-poisoning, malignant relapsing fever, hyperpyrexial sunstroke, shock, tetanus, typhic state, worms (x).

RELAXATION.—Amyloid, Addison's disease, excess of bile, catarrh of bile-ducts (x), Asiatic cholera, sporadic cholera, pas-

sive portal congestion, cirrhosis of liver (s), cirrhosis of lung, cancer of liver (late), cancer of stomach II., cancer of rectum, diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, enteric fever, empyæma, acute enteritis, chronic enteritis, erysipelas (s), ulcerative endocarditis, glanders II., exophthalmic goître, gangrene of lung, acute erythematous gastritis, spurious hydrocephalus, acute hepatitis, irritants, intussusception I., lymphadenoma, leucocythæmia, acute metritis, pyæmia (s), puerperal fever, arsenical poisoning, tartar-emetic poisoning, acute lobular pneumonia, phthisis II., perityphlitis, chr. peritonitis (x), purgatives, rickets, retained scybala, syphilitic liver, septicæmia, trichiniasis, acute tuberculosis, tabes mesenterica, typhus (prodr.) intestinal ulcer.

CONSTIPATION.—Anæmia, ague, senile atrophy, ascites, acute yellow atrophy, amenorrhœa, abdominal aneurism, adhesions, spinal apoplexy, abuse of aperients or enemata, deficiency of bile, 'bilious attack,' cancer of bowel, of kidney, of pancreas, or of stomach I., pelvic cellulitis, cirrhosis of stomach, slow compression of cord, change of air, concretions, diabetes, profuse discharges, atonic dyspepsia, im-

proper diet, dilatation of stomach, paralysis of diaphragm, excessive exercise, erysipelas, enteric 1st week, foreign bodies, impacted fæces, fissure, febricula, uterine fibroid, gout, glanders I., impacted gallstones, acute catarrhal gastritis, chronic gastritis, hæmorrhoids, hyperidrosis, strangulated hernia, hydronephrosis, hysteria, acute hepatitis, hydatids of recto-vesical pouch, hypertrophy of uterus, intussusception, influenza, jaundice, lead-poisoning, laxness of abdominal walls, prolonged lactation, fatty liver, lithæmia, cancer of liver I., membranous bands, spinal meningitis I. (spasm), malformations, mental overwork, melancholia, simple meningitis, tubercular meningitis, ovarian disease, opium, peritonitis, enlarged prostate, intestinal paralysis, acute pneumonia, pelvic peritonitis, pelvic hæmatocele, diphtheritic paralysis (s), chronic peritonitis (u), perityphlitis, phthisis I., prolapsus uteri, acute ascending paralysis, remittent fever, relapsing fever (early), retroflexion, retroversion, stricture of rectum, strangulated hernia, stenosis of bowels, scybala, sedentary habits, excess of sleep, scurvy, transverse softening of cord, tumour of uterus, tumour of intestine, pressure

of extrinsic tumours, tumour of brain, typhlitis, typhus, uterine pressure, ulcer of stomach.

MENSTRUATION

AMENORRHŒA. — Anæmia, atrophy of uterus, absence (or rudimentary condition) of uterus, ovaries or vagina, Bright's disease, chlorosis, cancer of other parts, chronic cervical catarrh, change of air, uterine fibroid, hysteria, imperforate hymen, imperforate os uteri, leucocythæmia, melancholia, chronic metritis, menopause, oöphoritis, ovarian disease, phthisis, pregnancy, superinvolution, ulcer of stomach.

DYSMENORRHŒA. — Anæmia, anteflexion, abnormal flow (clots, shreds, membranes, etc.), chlorosis (x), chronic endometritis, gout, hypertrophy of uterus, retroflexion, rheumatism, stricture of canal; uterine congestion, cancer, fibroid or polypus.

MENORRHAGIA AND METRORRHAGIA. — Alcoholism, abraded os uteri, anteflexion, adenoma interna, Bright's disease, cirrhosis of liver, congestion of uterus, cancer of uterus, chlorosis (x), dengué, chronic endometritis, hæmorrhagic endometritis, purulent endometritis, emmenagogues,

fungous degeneration, fibroid, granular os, hæmatocele, hypertrophy, hæmophilia, inversion, leucocythæmia, moles, menopause, miscarriage, metritis (x), oöphoritis, misplaced ovaries, prolapsus uteri, polypus, phthisis (s), retained placenta, plethora, chronic pelvic peritonitis, retroflexion, sarcoma, subinvolution, scurvy, ulcer of cervix, malignant variola.

PAIN

HEADACHE.—**Partial or General:** Ague, chronic alcoholism, anæmia, apoplexy (præm.), arsenic poisoning, abscess of brain, anæmia of brain, aura epileptica, amenorrhœa, asthma, impure air, muscular asthenopia, Bright's disease, 'bilious attack,' catalepsy, cinchonism, compression of brain, congestion of brain, coryza, constipation, congestion of liver, dyspepsia, dyspnœa, dysmenorrhœa, depression after excitement, deficient bile, dengué, encephalitis, epilepsy, erysipelas (beg.), enteric (1st week), fatigue, flatulence, exophthalmic goître, suppressed gout (circumscribed), glaucoma, hæmatoma of dura mater (circumscribed), hypertrophy of brain, hyper-

trophy of left ventricle, hysteria (sometimes like a nail—clavus), chronic hydrocephalus, hay fever, hæmorrhage (hammering sensation), influenza, iritis, impure air, inaction of liver or skin, incubation stage of fevers, leucorrhœa, prolonged lactation, cerebro-spinal meningitis, milk fever, mental strain, simple meningitis, tubercular meningitis, migraine, measles, menopause, neuralgia, otitis, chronic pachymeningitis, pyrexia, ac. pneumonia, plethora, nasal polypus, relapsing fever, remittent fever, rheumatism, chronic softening of brain, syphilis (crushing), tumour of brain, (intense), thrombosis of brain (intense), typhus, tapeworm, uræmia, variola I., valvular disease. **Frontal:** Anæmia, coryza, cervico-occipital neuralgia (s), distension of frontal sinuses, acute catarrhal gastritis, chronic gastritis, hæmatoma of dura mater, lithæmia, muscular rheumatism, rheumatism of scalp, neuralgia of ophthalmic division of fifth nerve, periostitis, syphilitic nodes, uræmia. **Occipital:** Cervico-occipital neuralgia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, muscular rheumatism, tumour or other lesion of cerebellum. **Unilateral:** Dysmenorrhœa, hysteria, migraine, neuralgia.

EYEBALLS. — Conjunctivitis, coryza, glaucoma, iritis, keratitis, migraine, neuralgia of 5th nerve, ophthalmoplegia interna, panophthalmia.

EAR.—Aneurysm of innominate (rt), caries of temporal bone, foreign body in ear, neuralgia, otitis media or interna, teething.

UPPER JAW. — Cancer, disease of antrum, dental affections, neuralgia of fifth, periostitis.

LOWER JAW. — Dental affections, mumps, neuralgia of infr. maxillary nerve.

NECK. — Caries of cervical vertebræ, innominate aneurysm, lymphadenoma, muscular rheumatism.

NUCHAL.—Cervico-occipital neuralgia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, rheumatism, tetanus.

THROAT AND GULLET.—Aconite poisoning, cancer of larynx or œsophagus, conium and cantharides poisoning, concretions in tonsils, corrosive poisoning, diphtheria, irritant poisoning, laryngitis, pharyngitis, post-pharyngeal abscess, quinsy, scarlatina, tonsillitis.

BACK.—In General: Ague (prodr.) Addison's disease, colic, fæcal accumulation, flavulence,² influenza, pneumonia,

spinal irritation, ulcer of stomach, uterine diseases. **Spinal:** Spinal apoplexy, abdominal aneurysm, caries of vertebræ, slow compression of cord, cancer of liver, cerebro-spinal meningitis, spinal hyperæmia, hysteria, spinal irritation, acute myelitis, spinal meningitis, mollities ossium, nervous exhaustion, tumour of cord, ulcer of stomach (lumbo-dorsal).

Coccygeal: Coccydynia, fissure, hæmorrhoids, periproctitis, uterine diseases.

Sacral: Cancer of liver (s), rectum, or uterus; chronic cervical catarrh, dysmenorrhœa, chronic endometritis, flexions of uterus, inversion of uterus, metritis, prolapsus uteri, pelvic peritonitis, sacro-iliac disease, tumours of uterus, ulceration of cervix.

Lumbar: Abdominal aneurysm, azoturia, lumbar abscess, abscess in walls of rectum, acute Bright's disease, chyluria, renal calculus (intense), vesical calculus, chorea, cystitis, dengué, embolism of kidney, flatulence, fæcal accumulation, gravel, hernia, hydronephrosis, hydatids (passage of daughter-cysts down ureter), movable kidney, lithæmia, lumbago, spinal meningitis, nephralgia, suppurative nephritis, lumbo-abdominal neuralgia, perinephritis, pyonephrosis

(acute and chronic), pyelitis, perityphlitis, incipient pleurisy, parasite of kidney, remittent fever, abdominal tumour, variola I. **Interscapular**: Aortic aneurysm (descending), cirrhosis of stomach, dyspepsia, enlarged bronchial glands, flatulence. **Shoulder**: Innominate aneurysm (right), cervico-brachial neuralgia, cancer of liver (right angle), dental caries, diaphragmatic pleurisy, atonic dyspepsia (esp. rt), gall-stones (rt), acute hepatitis, congestion of liver, acute pleurisy (s).

CHEST.—Aneurysm of ascending aorta, mediastinal abscess, cancer of lung, dyspepsia, intercostal neuralgia, pleurisy, acute phthisis (esp. pneumonic), pneumothorax (supervention), syphilitic periostitis, muscular rheumatism, mediastinal tumour. **Side**: Aortic aneurysm, flatulence, herpes zoster (u. rt), hysteria, mollities ossium (both), intercostal neuralgia (u. sixth to ninth rib), acute pneumonia, acute pleurisy, dry pleurisy, carious or fractured ribs. **Sternal**: Aortitis, aortic aneurysm, acute bronchitis, caries of sternum, influenza, locomotor ataxy (s). **Præcordial**: Anæmia, angina pectoris, aneurysm of heart, chronic arsenical

poisoning, beri-beri, dyspepsia, endocarditis, epilepsy, flatulence, fibroid disease of heart, functional heart-disorder, gout, hysteria, acute myocarditis, pericarditis, thrombosis of pulmonary artery, valvular disease (esp. aortic). **Right Hypochondrium**: Acute yellow atrophy of liver, congestion of liver, cirrhosis of liver (dull), cancer of liver, stomach, pancreas, duodenum, or colon; gall-stones, acute hepatitis, hepatic abscess, inflamed hydatids, peritonitis, right pleurisy, right pneumonia, syphilitic disease of liver, ulcer of stomach (x). **Left Hypochondrium**: Cancer of stomach (x), colitis, faecal accumulation, peritonitis, splenitis, ulcer of stomach.

ABDOMEN.—**Epigastrium**: Addison's disease, arsenical poisoning, acute yellow atrophy, acute bronchitis, chlorosis, Asiatic cholera, cancer of stomach (gnawing), cancer of pancreas, cirrhosis of stomach, atonic dyspepsia, gall-stones, suppressed gout, acute erythematous gastritis (immediately after food), displacement of heart, irritant poisoning, inflammation of pancreas, pericarditis (s), strain of rectus muscles from coughing, retching, &c.; ulcer of stomach (u. a quarter of an hour

after food). **Hypogastrium:** Amenorrhœa, cystitis, chyluria, pelvic cellulitis, hypertrophy of uterus, acute metritis, neuralgia of bladder (rare), prolapsus uteri. *See* PELVIS.

Abdomen in General: Abdominal aneurysm, colic, cancer, cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, enteritis, fæcal accumulation, gall-stones, hysteria; impacted fæces or foreign body, intussusception, irritant poisoning, leucocythæmia, locomotor ataxy (lightning), lead colic, myalgia, lumbo-abdominal neuralgia, intestinal obstruction, peritonitis, perityphlitis, perforation of stomach, incipient pleurisy, rheumatism, syphilitic disease of liver, tartar emetic or tobacco poisoning, typhlitis (rt. iliac), tubercle or ulcer of intestine. **Pelvis:** Pelvic abscess, cancer of uterus (esp. body), pelvic cellulitis, calculus, dysmenorrhœa, chronic endometritis, purulent endometritis, uterine fibroid, pelvic hæmatocele (sudden), inversion of uterus, acute metritis, mollities ossium, oöphoritis (lateral), pelvic peritonitis, prolapsus uteri, pericystitis.

LIMBS.—Ague (prem.), beri-beri, 'bilious attack,' pelvic cellulitis (on moving thighs), dengué, dysmenorrhœa, exanthe-

mata (invasion), glanders, hæmophilia, influenza, locomotor ataxy (lightning or rheumatoid), lead-poisoning, milk fever, mollities ossium, oöphoritis, osteitis, periostitis, perityphlitis, phlegmasia dolens, phlebitis, pyæmia, chr. peritonitis, rheumatism, rickets (early), remittent fever, spinal meningitis, scurvy, chr. softening, thrombosis, tetanus, trichinosis, uterine disease. **Arm**: Angina pectoris (s. left), atonic dyspepsia, heart-disease (lightning), cervico-brachial neuralgia. **Thigh**: Aneurysm (local, or radiating from abdominal aneurysm), dysmenorrhœa, hysteria, impacted fæces, metritis, crural neuralgia (front), neuroma, ovarian cysts, pregnancy, pelvic tumours, perimetritis, sciatica, enlarged sacral glands, vesical calculus. **Leg**: Crural neuralgia (inner side to toe), periostitis, sciatica. *See* LIMBS.

JOINTS.—Arthritis deformans, chronic rheumatic arthritis, chorea (s), gout, glanders, hysteria, hæmophilia, lead-poisoning, locomotor ataxy, loose cartilage, neuralgia, pyæmia, acute and chronic rheumatism, synovitis, scurvy. **Knee**: Disease of hip-joint I., crural neuralgia. *See* JOINTS. **Myalgia**: Anæmia, 'bilious at-

tack,' severe coryza, cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, debility, invasion of exanthemata and visceral inflammations, locomotor ataxy (early), muscular rheumatism, acute rheumatism (early), over-exertion, relapsing fever, scurvy, sprain, trichinosis, tubercular meningitis I.

CHARACTER.—**Sharp**: Angina pectoris, neuritis, acute pleurisy, pneumothorax (supervention), acute inflammation of serous or synovial membranes in general.

Dull: Cystitis, cancer of bowel, tuberculosis, inflammation of mucous membranes and visceral parenchyma, chronic inflammation of serous membranes.

Paroxysmal: Angina pectoris, aneurysm, cancer of pancreas, colic, renal calculus or clot in ureter, distended bladder, dysmenorrhœa, gall-stones, movable kidney, labour, lead-poisoning, strumous synovitis, scybala, tic-douloureux. **Radiating**: Aneurysm of ascending aorta—back, shoulders, and arms; of abdominal aorta—back, false ribs, groin, and testis; innominate aneurysm—right shoulder and arm; angina pectoris—left arm; pelvic abscess—thighs; renal calculus—thigh and testicle; cancer of rectum—limbs; vesical calculus—meatus urinarius; atonic

dyspepsia; acute erythematous gastritis—shoulder and left arm; neuralgia.

Remittent: Aneurysm, leucocythæmia, locomotor ataxy, movable kidney, neuralgia. *See* PAROXYSMAL. **Shifting:** Flatulence, hysteria, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, tapeworm, trichinosis. **Gnawing:**

Abdominal aneurysm (back), caries of spine, cancer of stomach, descending thoracic aneurysm, gout, lithæmia (lumbar), periostitis, rheumatism, spinal meningitis.

Colicky: Colic, renal calculus, spasmodic cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, gall-stones, intestinal obstruction, indigestion, irritant poisoning, lead-poisoning, mercurialism, chronic peritonitis, round worms, typhlitis.

Increased by Movement: Abscess, acute inflammatory diseases in general, caries of spine, pelvic cellulitis, fractures, gout, lumbago, peritonitis, perinephritis, pleurisy, acute pneumonia, acute rheumatism, muscular rheumatism, sciatica, spinal meningitis, spinal irritation. *See* TENDERNESS.

Relieved by Even Pressure: Colic, suppressed gout (epigastr.).

TENDERNESS

The pain of all inflammatory affections is accompanied by more or less tenderness.

SCALP.—Cervico-occipital neuralgia, erysipelas, migraine, syphilitic periostitis.

SPINE.—Abdominal aneurysm, descending thoracic aneurysm, caries, enlarged bronchial glands (4-5 dorsal), hysteria, spinal irritation, spinal meningitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, chronic myelitis (not increased by movement), spinal periostitis.

LUMBAR. — Lumbar abscess, acute Bright's disease, suppurative nephritis, perinephritis.

CHEST.—Aneurysmal prominence, caries of sternum, empyæma necessitatis, hysteria (mamma), intercostal neuralgia, periostitis, phthisis (on percussion below clavicles).

Præcordium: Angina pectoris, myocarditis, pericarditis. **Hypochondrium:** Acute yellow atrophy, enteric fever (left), hepatic abscess, cancer of liver, congestion of liver, gall-stones, acute hepatitis, inflamed hydatids, influenza, perihepatitis, relapsing fever, syphilitic disease of liver.

ABDOMINAL. — Cancer of intestine

(slight), dysentery, dysmenorrhœa, hysteria, diaphragmatic pleurisy, peritonitis, tubercular peritonitis, strangulated hernia. tartar emetic poisoning, ulceration of intestine. **Epigastrium**: Addison's disease, arsenical poisoning, acute yellow atrophy, cirrhosis of stomach, cancer of stomach (slight), acute erythematous gastritis, chronic gastritis, gall-stones, hysteria, hypochondriasis, irritant poisoning, acute pericarditis, diaphragmatic pleurisy, inflammation of pancreas, ulcer of stomach (acute, small area, circumscribed). **Hypogastrium**: Cystitis, dysmenorrhœa, acute metritis, pelvic peritonitis, pericystitis. **Iliac**: Pelvic cellulitis, enteric fever (right, with gurgling), hysteria, oöphoritis, perityphlitis, typhlitis, uterine congestion. **Limb**: Hip-disease (trochanter), neuritis (track of nerve), osteitis, periostitis, phlegmasia dolens (u. left), phlebitis (along hard vein), muscular rheumatism, rickets I., tetanus, trichinosis. *See* MYALGIA. **Joint**: Rheumatic arthritis, acute bronchitis (s), gout, hysteria, pyæmia, acute rheumatism, gonorrhœal rheumatism, synovitis.

POINTS DOULOUREUX.—Rare in first attacks. **Cervico-brachial Neuralgia**: Axilla,

upper part of deltoid, bend of elbow, behind inner condyle. **Lumbo-abdominal:** spinous processes, mid-crest of ilium, hypogastrium, groin, scrotum. **Intercostal:** spinous process, right side, near mesial line. **Fifth nerve, first division**—supra-orbital notch, above parietal eminence, junction of nasal bone with cartilage; *second division*—infra-orbital foramen, over malar bone, gum of upper jaw; *third division*—temple, in front of ear, mental foramen, side of tongue.

SENSATIONS

HYPERÆSTHESIA. — Acute bronchitis (sternal), encephalitis, hyperæmia of brain, hysteria, injuries of nerves (esp. gunshot), neuralgia (præmon.—esp. of 5th), pregnancy, cerebro-spinal meningitis, simple meningitis, spinal meningitis, spinal irritation (back), spinal concussion, tumours of brain.

ANÆSTHESIA. — Ague (cold stage—fingers), aneurysm of descending aorta (3rd and 4th spaces), apoplexy (same side, unless pons or medulla be the seat), spinal apoplexy (lower extremities), progressive muscular atrophy, catalepsy (if severe),

chorea, cerebral hyperæmia, cerebral tumours, cerebro-spinal meningitis (late), spinal concussion, slow compression of cord, dental caries (s), diphtheritic paralysis, disseminated sclerosis, embolism, exposure to cold, hysteria, hæmorrhage into spinal arachnoid, hypertrophy of brain, herpes zoster (between vesicles), locomotor ataxy (soles of feet), lead-poisoning, lepra anæsthetica, acute myelitis, chronic myelitis, simple meningitis, spinal meningitis (late), neuritis (local), neuroma (x), neuralgia (præmon), pressure on trunk of nerve, chronic softening (s), transverse softening of cord (lower extr.), tumours of cord, tetany, typhic state, thrombosis, unilateral lesion of cord (if dorsal region, one leg). *See* LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

HEMIANÆSTHESIA.—Apoplexy (s), cerebellar disease (s. opposite side), cerebral tumour, hemichorea, hysteria (u. left), hæmorrhage into lateral portion of pons, lesion of optic thalamus, paralysis of fifth nerve, unilateral lesion of cord (upper cervical), unilateral atrophy of brain.

ANALGESIA.—Severe catalepsy, hysteria (often hemi-analgesia), hystero-epilepsy, locomotor ataxy, transverse softening of cord.

SENSE OF TEMPERATURE.—**Lost:** *Lepra anæsthetica*, locomotor ataxy, transverse softening of cord. **Increased:** Degeneration of cord, degeneration of cerebral ganglia, neuritis.

NUMBNESS.—*Aura epileptica*, apoplexy (*præm.*), spinal apoplexy, aconite-poisoning (mouth), *beri-beri*, bromism, hysteria, spinal hyperæmia, locomotor ataxy, myxœdema, neuritis, neuroma (x), neuralgia (*præmon.*), perityphilitis (commencing—right leg), chronic softening, sciatica, tetany (fingers and toes).

FORMICATION, ITCHING, OR TINGLING.—*Anæmia* of brain, apoplexy (*præm.*), chronic arsenic-poisoning, *aura epileptica*, Bright's disease, ingestion of *copaiba*, *chloasma*, disseminated sclerosis, dysidrosis, diabetes (genitals), encephalitis, ergot-poisoning, eczema, impacted fæces, spinal hyperæmia, cerebral hyperæmia, hæmorrhoids, hysteria, hypertrophy of heart, irregular circulation, irritant clothing, jaundice, lichen, leucorrhœa, measles, menopause (*pruritus vulvæ*), chr. myelitis, phthiriasis, pruritus, prurigo, pityriasis, psoriasis I., pemphigus (x), pressure on nerve, scabies, spinal hyperæmia, spinal irritation chronic spinal meningitis, spinal

apoplexy, sciatica, scaling (q. v.), tetany, tumours of brain or spinal canal, urticaria, uterine disease, variola, worms (mucous orifices).

PRÆCORDIAL ANXIETY, OR SINKING.—Arsenic-poisoning, asthenia, Asiatic cholera, sporadic cholera, atonic dyspepsia, dilatation of heart, displacement of heart, flatulence, suppressed gout, melancholia, acute myocarditis, pericarditis, syphilitic disease of heart.

GIRDLE SENSATION.—Crushing lesion of cord, locomotor ataxy, chronic myelitis, spinal paralysis, spinal meningitis, sprained diaphragm (from retching, &c.)

OF HEAT.—Ague (hot stage), bronchitis, heartburn, influenza, irritant poisoning, paralysis agitans (epigastrium and back), cancer of rectum, spinal irritation (back).

COLD. *See* CHILLINESS.

FULNESS.—Atonic dyspepsia, dilatation of stomach, emphysema, fatty degeneration of heart, exophthalmic goître, chronic gastritis, hypertrophy of heart, chronic peritonitis, remittent fever.

WEIGHT. — Aura epileptica (head), apoplexy (præm.—head), dyspepsia, dilatation of heart (præcordium), displacement of heart, suppressed gout (epigastrium),

chronic gastritis, hæmatemesis (epigastrium), hæmoptysis (præm.—sternum), inversion of uterus (pelvis), lithæmia (epigast.), retained menses (pelvis), acute metritis, proctitis (anus), syphilitic disease of liver, typhus, trichinosis, uterine fibroid.

PALPITATION.—Addison's disease, anæmia, angina pectoris, aortitis, ascites, aneurysm (esp. intra-pericardial), atrophy of heart, aortic disease (s), obliterated descending aorta, aneurysm of heart. chlorosis, collapse, dilated heart, displacement of heart, dyspepsia, exhaustion, acute endocarditis, flatulence, fibroid disease of heart, functional heart-disorder, exophthalmic goitre, suppressed gout, hydatids of liver (large), hæmophilia, hypertrophy of heart, hypochondriasis, hysteria, lithiasis, leucocythæmia, congestion of liver, lesion of medulla, mechanical congestion of lungs, menopause, acute myocarditis, malformation of heart, mediastinal tumour, spinal meningitis, obesity, overwork, pericarditis, scurvy, spermatorrhœa, syphilitic heart, excess of tea or tobacco, thrombosis of pulmonary artery, valvular disease, venereal excess.

THROBBING.—Abscess, aneurysm, aortic

regurgitation, congestion of brain (active), exophthalmic goitre, hypertrophy of heart, hæmorrhage, acute metritis.

TIGHTNESS OF CHEST. — Spasmodic asthma, aneurysm, acute bronchitis, catarrh sec. atonic dyspepsia, flatulence, suppressed gout, hay fever, mediastinal tumour, chronic peritonitis.

BEARING DOWN.—Abortion, congestion of uterus, membranous dysmenorrhœa, distension of bladder, hypertrophy of uterus or of cervix, inversion of uterus, labour, metritis, prolapsus uteri, sub-involution, uterine fibroid.

OPPRESSION.—Angina pectoris, aortitis, spasmodic asthma, aneurysm, congestion of lungs, dyspepsia, emphysema, exophthalmic goitre, hysteria, mediastinal tumours, pericarditis. *See* WEIGHT.

FAINTNESS.—Anæmia, angina pectoris, ascites, emotion, exhaustion, flatulence, fatty degeneration of heart, hæmorrhage, external heat, intercostal neuralgia, mediastinal tumour, Menière's disease, pain, pneumothorax, poisoning by arsenic, bitter almonds, cyanides, digitalis, laurel water, oxalic acid, prussic acid, tartar emetic; tape-worm, thrombosis of pulmonary artery.

GIDDINESS OR VERTIGO. — Asthenic

poisons, Addison's disease, anæmia of brain, muscular asthenopia, aura epileptica, alcoholism, apoplexy (præm.), catalepsy, congestion of brain, constipation, cervico-occipital neuralgia, cinchonism, corrosive poisoning, dyspepsia (v. a stomacho læso), disseminated sclerosis, encephalitis, epilepsy, flatulence, fatty degeneration of heart, facial paralysis (onset), gout of brain, exophthalmic goître, hypertrophy of heart, hypertrophy of brain, chronic hydrocephalus, hæmatoma of dura mater, jaundice, leucocythæmia, lesion of posterior fossa, lithæmia, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis (præm.), menopause, Menière's disease, migraine, petit mal, shock, tapeworm, trichinosis, thrombosis of cerebral arteries, excess of tea or tobacco, typhus (inv.), tumour of brain, valvular disease.

IMPAIRMENT OF MUSCULAR SENSE (KINÆSTHESIA).—Coarse disease of cerebrum, hysteria (s), associated with hemi-anæsthesia (x), locomotor ataxy.

WEAKNESS

LASSITUDE AND DEBILITY.—Anæmia, acute Bright's disease, chlorosis, congestion of lungs, constipation, carcinoma, diabetes, diphtheria, dysentery, emphysema with bronchitis, empyæma, fæcal accumulation, exophthalmic goitre, suppressed gout, influenza, incubation stage of fevers, jaundice, leucocythæmia (early), myxœdema, suppurative nephritis, chronic pyelitis, acute pneumonia, peritonitis, phthisis, pelvic cellulitis, scurvy, tabes mesenterica.

PROSTRATION.—Acute yellow atrophy, cancrum oris, cholera, concussion, spinal concussion, collapse, diphtheria, dysentery, diarrhœa (severe), ergotism, erysipelas, enteric fever, embolism of pulmonary artery, endocarditis, glanders, gangrene of lung, hæmorrhage, hyperpyrexia, inversion of uterus, acute laryngitis, abscess of lung, collapse of lungs, quinsy, relapsing fever, remittent fever (severe), typhus (throughout), typhic state, trichinosis, acute tuberculosis, tartar emetic and other asthenic poisons, variola.

COLLAPSE.—Aconite poisoning, acute alcoholic poisoning, acute enteritis (s), embolism of pulmonary artery, severe gall-stone colic, hæmorrhage, hydrophobia (late), intestinal obstruction, irritant poisons (late), perforation of diaphragm by hepatic abscess, hydatids, &c.; perforation of bowel, pneumothorax (severe), acute peritonitis (severe), pelvic hæmatocele, purpura hæmorrhagica, perforation of stomach, pneumo-pericardium, rupture of viscus, diffuse suppuration of bladder, acute tuberculosis, tobacco-poisoning.

TYPHIC STATE.—Acute yellow atrophy, acute dysentery (termination), acute enteritis (s), erysipelas, enteric fever (s), glanders, jaundice (s), malignant pustule, pernicious intermittent fever, acute pneumonia, acute peritonitis (s), pyæmia, purpura hæmorrhagica (s), acute phosphorus-poisoning, puerperal septicæmia, malignant scarlatina, typhus, acute tuberculosis, malignant variola.

NUTRITION

DEVELOPMENT OF FAT.—Chlorosis (s), change of occupation or habits, dementia, encephalitis (s), menopause, mitral disease (s), rickets (s), disseminated sclerosis.

LOCAL WASTING. — Progressive muscular atrophy (first in ball of thumb), spinal apoplexy, obstructed arteries, disuse of parts, hip-disease, infantile paralysis, lead-palsy, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis (tongue and, later, limbs), injury to nerve, old paraplegia (except hysterical), peripheral paralysis (very rapid), central paralysis (slight and slow), acute spinal paralysis of adults, chronic atrophic spinal paralysis, old rheumatism, old sciatica, excessive stimulation of organs.

GENERAL WASTING.—Anæmia, albuminuria, Addison's disease, bronchiectasis, bronchorrhœa, cirrhosis of stomach, cirrhosis of lung, carcinoma, constipation, cholera, severe diarrhœa (especially in infants), diabetes, dysentery, dyspepsia, deficiency of bile, dilatation of stomach, empyæma, emphysema, acute enteritis, chronic enteritis, enteric and other fevers,

chronic gastritis, hydatids, heart affections, hæmorrhages, hysteria (some forms of), intrathoracic tumours (if pressing on thoracic duct), jaundice, prolonged lactation, menopause, melancholia, tubercular meningitis, marasmus, mollities ossium, overfeeding (infants), obstruction at pylorus, phthisis, chronic peritonitis, perityphlitis, relapsing fever, rickets (s), stricture of œsophagus, senile atrophy, chronic suppuration, hereditary syphilis, tertiary syphilis, tabes mesenterica, tubercle of intestine, acute tuberculosis, ulcer of stomach, unsuitable food, obstinate vomiting, worms.

RIGORS

Abscess, acute Bright's disease, capillary bronchitis (s), calculus (passage), catheterisation, diphtheria, enteric fever (s), embolism of kidney, erysipelas (s), gout (x), abscess of kidney, measles (x), mumps (x), milk fever, meningitis, tubercular meningitis, spinal meningitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, acute pneumonia, pericarditis (s), perinephritis, peritonitis, perityphlitis, pyæmia, acute pyelitis, pelvic abscess, pericystitis, acute pelvic peritonitis, formation of pus in inflammation,

acute rheumatism (x), relapsing fever, septicæmia, scarlatina (s), typhus, thrombosis, ulcerative endocarditis, variola.

RECURRING.—Ague, gall-stones, glanders, measles (s), pleurisy, pyæmia (x), perinephritis, renal calculus, scarlatina (s), acute tuberculosis.

CHILLINESS.—Ague, hepatic abscess, coryza, dysentery, erysipelas, glanders I., hysteria (in left side), influenza, myx-œdema, milk fever (back), migraine I., mumps (onset), onset of most pyrexial complaints, acute phthisis, acute pleurisy, remittent fever, acute rheumatism (onset), spasmodic spinal paralysis, spinal irritation (back), spinal meningitis.

DELIRIUM. *See* INTELLECT

VISION

DOUBLE.—Alcoholism, muscular asthenopia (s), diphtheritic paralysis, locomotor ataxy, paralysis of 3rd nerve, paralysis of 4th nerve, paralysis of 6th nerve, tumour of brain.

LOSS OF ACCOMMODATION.—Paralysis of ciliary muscle, paralysis of 3rd nerve generally, diphtheritic paralysis.

HEMERALOPIA.—Ague, Bright's disease, retinitis pigmentosa, scurvy.

YELLOW VISION.—Jaundice, administration of santonin.

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.—Anæmia of brain, cholera, dyspepsia, hysteria, hypertrophy of heart, hyperæmia of brain, disorders of liver, tumour of brain.

SPARKS OR FLASHES.—Aura epileptica, apoplexy (præm.), congestion of brain, delirium tremens, epilepsy, hypochondriasis, hysteria, insanity, migraine (wavy glimmer), meningitis, thrombosis of cerebral arteries, typhus.

PHOTOPHOBIA.—Anæmia of brain, cyclitis, choroiditis, chronic arsenical poisoning, cinchonism, encephalitis, acute catarrhal gastritis, hypertrophy of brain, hysteria, whooping cough I., iritis, keratitis, migraine, measles, simple meningitis, tubercular meningitis, ophthalmia (especially strumous), retinitis (s), trichinosis, typhus (præm.), ulcer of cornea, variola and varicella (vesicles on cornea).

AMBLYOPIA.—Atrophy of brain, alcoholism (s), bromism, diphtheritic paralysis, chronic hydrocephalus, locomotor ataxy, migraine (transient), mercurialism, salicis, tumour of brain.

AMAUROSIS.—Anæmia of brain (transient), amenorrhœa, cirrhosis of kidney, coarse cerebellar disease, cinchonism, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cerebral hæmorrhage, epilepsy, embolism of retinal artery, hemiplegia, hysteria (half), hæmorrhage, chronic hydrocephalus, locomotor ataxy, meningitis, paraplegia (x), pregnancy (x), syphilitic deposits, softening of brain, sudden suppression of menses, tumour of brain, abuse of tobacco, uræmia.

HEARING

IMPAIRED OR LOST.—Atrophy of brain, bromism, coryza, cinchonism, constipation, diphtheria, enteric fever, emotion, Eustachian obstruction, febricula, fevers, hay fever, hysteria, chronic hydrocephalus, intracranial hæmorrhage, leucocythæmia (late), locomotor ataxy (s), lesion of medulla, pons, or superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution, Menière's disease II., basilar meningitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, mumps, mental strain, measles, otitis, nervousness, nasal polypi, aural polypi, pharyngitis, rheumatic arthritis, salicism, syphilis, typhus, uræmia, wax in meatus.

EXALTED.—Convalescence from fevers, epilepsy, acute catarrhal gastritis, hysteria,

hydrophobia, hypochondriasis, inflammation of brain or membranes, migraine, nervousness, tetanus, tumours of brain.

TINNITUS AURIUM AND SUBJECTIVE NOISES.—Aura epileptica, chronic alcoholism, anæmia of brain, aneurysm of base of skull, apoplexy (præm.), effect of blow upon head, congestion of brain, cinchonism, cervico-occipital neuralgia, catalepsy (præm.), cholera, delirium tremens, enteric fever, ergot-poisoning, hypertrophy of heart, hysteria, indigestion, intracranial aneurysm, leucocythæmia, lithæmia, mumps, acute meningitis, malarious diathesis, acute mania, Menière's disease, nervous deafness, suppurative otitis, obstructed Eustachian tube, remittent fever, old sunstroke, typhus, tympanic effusion, tumour of brain, tapeworm, thrombosis of cerebral arteries, wax in meatus.

TASTE

LOST OR IMPAIRED.—Anæsthesia of 5th nerve, bromism, coryza, facial paralysis involving chorda tympani, paralysis of glosso-pharyngeal nerve, hysteria, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis, nasal polypus, dry or coated tongue, typhus, tumour of brain (s).

FOUL.—‘Bilious attack’ (coppery), dysentery, dyspepsia, deficiency of bile, epilepsy, faecal accumulation, gangrene of lung, hysteria, insanity, jaundice (bitter), lithæmia, disease of liver, myxœdema, peritonitis, poisoning by arsenic, copper, iodide of potassium, mercury, lead, or tartar emetic; phthisis, typhus, variola.

SMELL

LOST OR IMPAIRED.—Abscess (at root of nose), aphasia (unilateral, s), chronic catarrh, coryza, congenital absence of olfactory bulbs, facial paralysis (closure), hysteria, chronic hydrocephalus, injury to head, inhalation of noxious vapour, paralysis of 5th nerve (dryness), polypi, syphilis, tumour of brain, typhus.

SUBJECTIVE SMELLS.—Aura epileptica, hysteria, insanity, myxœdema, meningitis (x), perityphlitis, tumour of front of temporo-sphenoidal lobe. *See* TASTE.

SWALLOW

DYSPHAGIA.—Aortic aneurysm (pressure), abdominal aneurysm (pressure), apoplexy, enlarged bronchial glands (27

per cent.), collapse of lung, chorea, cancer of larynx, œsophagus, or tongue; concretions in tonsils, diphtheria, diphtheritic paralysis, glossitis, goître (x), gangrenous sore-throat, hydropericardium, hydrophobia, herpes of pharynx, impacted foreign body, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis, laryngitis, lymphadenoma, lesion of medulla, measles, simple meningitis, mercurial stomatitis or spasm, œsophagismus, œsophagitis, pharyngitis, paralysis of hypoglossal, parotitis, paralysis of soft palate, pharyngeal paralysis, large pleural effusion, acute ascending paralysis (late), quinsy, retropharyngeal abscess, scarlatina, spasm of pharynx, stricture of œsophagus, suppressed gout, stomatitis, rheumatic tonsillitis, typhus, tumour of mediastinum, tumour of pons (early), tetanus, trichiniasis (s), volvulus of œsophagus, variola, or varicella (eruption on fauces). *See* PARALYSIS OF DEGLUTITION.

OBSERVATION

SKIN

DRY.—Ascites, ague (hot st.), senile atrophy, Bright's disease, slow compression of cord, constitutional peculiarity, dysidrosis, diabetes, enteric fever, gout (attack), influenza, ichthyosis, myxœdema, melancholia, perinephritis, chronic peritonitis, psoriasis, prurigo vera, acute pharyngitis, rheumatic arthritis (except hands), scurvy, cerebral tumour, xeroderma.

CLAMMY.—Angina pectoris, arsenical poisoning, anæmia of brain, alcoholic coma, Asiatic cholera III., collapse, colic, delirium tremens, severe gall-stone colic, intestinal obstruction, lead-poisoning, Menière's disease, shock, syncope, sun-stroke, thrombosis of cerebral arteries.

SWEATING. — Ague III., apoplexy, alcoholism, bronchiectasis (night), capillary bronchitis, debility, defervescence,

diaphoretic drugs, cardiac dropsy, epilepsy, emotions, exercise, fatty degeneration of heart, glanders, gout II., hydatids of lung (night), hot weather, milk fever, pelvic abscess, perinephritis (late, s), pyæmia, phthisis (night), pneumonia, remittent fever, relapsing fever (defervescence), acute rheumatism, renal colic, tetanus, tartar emetic poisoning, trichinosis, acute tuberculosis. **Partial:** Hemiplegia (unilateral—x), osmidrosis (feet), suppurative parotitis (unilateral), rickets (head). **Chylo-serous:** Chyluria (s). **Bloody:** (Of doubtful occurrence.) Rupture of capillaries into sweat-ducts, self-inflicted punctures.

PALLID. *See* FACE.

YELLOWISH.—Anæmia of dark persons, Addison's disease (bronze - coloured patches), bruises III., chlorosis, hæmorrhage, jaundice (q. v.), nitric acid stains, xanthelasma (esp. eyelids).

WHITE PATCHES.—Leucoderma, leprosy, scleroderma (morphœa), scars.

CYANOSIS. *See* FACE.

THICKENED.—Impending abscess, cellulitis, erysipelas, ichthyosis, lichen ruber, leprosy, phlebitis, scleroderma, sclerema.

RED.—**General:** Ague (hot stage),

acute pneumonia (in children x), scarlatina. **Partial:** Abscess, chilblain, erythema, erythema nodosum, gout, burns, scalds, rubefacients, etc. *See* ERYTHEMA.

SUDAMINA AND MILIARIA.—Enteric fever, dysidrosis, hyperidrosis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, malignant fevers, phthisis, acute pneumonia, acute rheumatism, relapsing fever, trichinosis.

PETECHIÆ.—Amyloid, anæmia, acute atrophy of kidney, acute yellow atrophy, ague, Bright's disease, cancer of liver, cirrhosis of liver, diphtheria, dilatation of heart, dysentery, excess of chloral, hæmophilia, iodism, jaundice, leucocythæmia, measles, malignant fevers (esp. variola and typhus), purpura hæmorrhagica, phthisis, remittent fever, acute rheumatism, scurvy, typhic state, valvular disease of heart, yellow fever.

ECCHYMOSIS.—Blows, debility in stout persons (from very slight injuries), hæmophilia, rupture of varicose veins, scurvy.

ANASARCA AND ŒDEMA.—Abscess, amyloid (late), atrophy of heart, aortic disease (very advanced), aortic aneurysm, anæmia, acute and chronic Bright's disease, chronic bronchitis, beri-beri, cirrhosis of lung,

cirrrosis of stomach (late), dilatation of heart (late), diabetes (late), displaced heart, erysipelas (local), empyæma (affected side, s), emphysema, fibroid disease of heart, fatty degeneration of heart (x), glanders (local), gout (local), excentric hypertrophy of heart (advanced), leucocythæmia (late), malformation of heart (late), mitral regurgitation, myxœdema (not pitting), pulmonary valvular disease, adherent pericardium, pneumo-peritoneum (epigastrium), perinephritic abscess (lumbar region), simple pleural effusion (same side, x), syphilitic disease of heart, scurvy (feet), tricuspid regurgitation (early).
See LIMBS.

INELASTIC.—Senile atrophy, coma, Asiatic cholera, enteric fever, meningitis, hereditary syphilis, typhus, typhic state.

DESQUAMATING.—Sequel of dermatitis of some kind; dengué, erythema, erysipelas, eczema, gout, herpes, ichthyosis, lupus, measles (branny), psoriasis, pityriasis, pityriasis rubra (flakes), scurvy (legs), scarlatina (flakes—from 7th day to 7th week), syphilis, tinea tonsurans, xeroderma.

CRUSTS.—Acne sebacea (fatty), eczema, ecthyma, favus, impetigo, ringworm,

rupia, sycosis, scabies, seborrhœa (fatty), variola.

SCARS follow—abscesses, acne rosacea, deep burns, boils, carbuncles, ecthyma (severe), herpes zoster, herpes labialis (x), lupus vulgaris (bluish, papery), lupus erythematosus, lupus exudens, lupus syphiliticus (large), malignant pustule, ulcers, varicella (where suppurated), variola, wet-cupping, wounds.

ERYTHEMA.—Antipyrin, arnica, belladonna, croton oil, copaiba; dengué, erythema, erythema scarlatiniforme (throat normal—common after operations), erysipelas I., gout, intertrigo, iodism (x), lymphangiectasis (streaks), pellagra, phlebitis, rubefacients, Raynaud's disease I., scarlatina (neck first), urticaria (around wheals).

MACULES. — Freckles, lupus, nævus, roseola (s), syphilis, spilus, typhus (mulberry colour, chiefly abdominal).

PAPULES.—Enteric fever (several crops), lichen (on the side of limbs), lichen ruber, measles (at first isolated, afterwards grouped into crescents—face first attacked), phthiriasis, prurigo, rōtheln, roseola, scabies, syphilis, variola (first three days of eruption—face and wrists first),

varicella (first day of eruption—several crops).

VESICLES.—Chronic arsenical poisoning, arnica externally, bromism (s), eczema, glanders, herpes, herpes zoster (track of nerve, esp. a right intercostal), herpes iris (rings), miliaria, malignant pustule I., syphilis (x), scabies (between fingers),

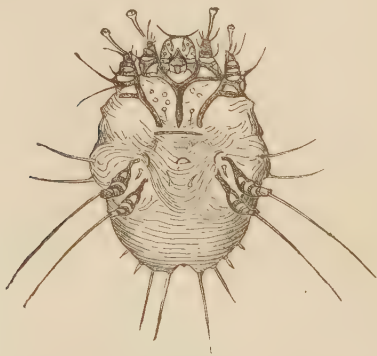


FIG. 1.—*Acarus Scabiei*. (Bristowe.)

sudamina, sulphur (excessive inunction), varicella (12th to 36th hour, not umbilicated, collapse on pricking, several crops), variola (3rd to 6th day, umbilicated, do not collapse on pricking, single crop).

BULLÆ.—Burns, blisters, erysipelas, friction, gangrene, glanders, hydroa,

cerebro-spinal meningitis (s), pemphigus, Raynaud's disease (black and symmetrical), rupia I., scald, hereditary syphilis, scurvy (containing blood).

PUSTULES.—Ecthyma, pustular eczema, glanders, impetigo contagiosa, porrigo, malignant pustule, scabies, sycosis, tar-tar emetic poisoning (x), inunction of antimonial ointment or of croton oil.

TUBERCLES.—Acne, bromism, epithelioma, elephantiasis Arabum, elephantiasis Græcorum, iodism (s), keloid, lupus, molluscum, phyma, rodent ulcer, sycosis, scrofula, syphilis, vitiligo, warts, yaws.

PARASITES.—Achorion Schoenleinii, *favus*; *Acarus scabiei*, *itch*; *microsporon audouinii*, *area*; micro-



FIG. 2.—Ringworm Fungus. (Bristowe.)

sporon furfur, *pityriasis versicolor*; microsporon mentagrophytes, *sycosis*; pediculus corporis, *p. vestimentorum*, *phthiriasis*; trichophyton tonsurans, *ringworm*.

HEAD

SHAPE AND SIZE.—Cretinism (large, flat-topped), hypertrophy of brain (evenly enlarged), chronic hydrocephalus (large and vaulted), idiocy (microcephalic—small and triangular with apex at lambdoid suture; other idiots—head-development chiefly occipital), rickets (long, with high square and prominent forehead), hereditary syphilis ('hourglass').

FONTANELLES.—**Bulging**: Hydrocephalus, hyperæmia of brain, tubercular meningitis, cerebral tumours, ventricular effusion. **Depressed**: Anæmia of brain, cholera, diarrhœa, spurious hydrocephalus, marasmus, vomiting, all infantile wasting diseases. **Late in closing**: Rickets, hydrocephalus. **Large**: Cretinism, chronic hydrocephalus, rickets, hereditary syphilis.

SUTURES.—**Broad**: Cretinism, chronic hydrocephalus, rickets.—**Overlapping**: infantile wasting diseases. See DEPRESSED FONTANELLES.

CRANIOTABES.—Rickets, hereditary syphilis (post-parietal).

FIXED.—Cervical caries (supported by hands). *See* STIFF NECK.

VOLUMINOUS. — (Normal under two months) hydrocephalus, rickets.

RETRACTED.—Cerebellar disease, cerebro-spinal meningitis, basilar meningitis (simple or tubercular), strychnia, tetanus.

OSCILLATING. — Epilepsy, Menière's disease, rickets.

CEDEMATOUS. — Erysipelas, glanders (forehead), suppurating otitis interna (behind ear), thrombosis of lateral sinus (behind ear), thrombosis of superior longitudinal sinus (forehead). *See* SKIN.

ENLARGED VEINS.—Chronic hydrocephalus, tubercular meningitis, tumours of neck, thrombosis of sinus.

HAIR.—**Thick**: Common in idiots, but certainly not confined to them!—**Thin or bald**.—*Diffused*: Anæmia, convalescence from fevers (especially enteric), erysipelas, hydrocephalus, inheritance, myxœdema, neuralgia, old age, phthisis, syphilis. *Patches*: area, ringworm, rickets (back of head), scars.

FACE

PALLOR OR ANÆMIA.—Angina pectoris, spasmodic asthma, amyloid, Addison's disease, anæmia, aortic stenosis, atrophy of heart, amenorrhœa, chronic Bright's disease, alcoholic coma, compression of brain (termination), concussion of brain I., chlorosis (in blondes), collapse, colic, sporadic cholera, cancer of pancreas, dilatation of heart, dysentery, dyspepsia, epilepsy I., exophthalmic goître, pelvic hæmatocele (sudden), hæmorrhage, spurious hydrocephalus, inversion of uterus, indoor existence, impure air, leucocythæmia, lymphadenoma, menorrhagia, myxœdema (waxy, except a pale pink flush on cheeks), Menière's disease, mercurialism, mitral stenosis (at first), acute myocarditis, tubercular meningitis (alternating with flushes), ovarian disease, phthisis I., petit mal, rheumatic arthritis, syphilis, spinal concussion, syncope, shock, trance, thrombosis of pulmonary artery, tuberculosis, tabes mesenterica.

FLUSHED.—Apoplexy, ague (hot stage), alcoholism I., cancrum oris I. (one cheek), concussion of brain III., enteric

fever (third week—hectic), fevers I., hysterical convulsions, hypertrophy of heart, phthisis II. (hectic), acute pneumonia, acute pleurisy, remittent fever, acute rheumatism, uterine tumours.

TRANSIENT FLUSHES. — Amenorrhœa, constipation, dyspepsia, enteric fever, exophthalmic goitre, menopause, tubercular meningitis, spinal irritation.

EARTHY OR SALLOW.—Anæmia of dark persons, Addison's disease (brown), cirrhosis of liver, chlorosis (greenish-yellow), cancer, congestion of liver, constipation, dyspepsia, deficiency of bile, chronic enteritis, faecal accumulation, fatty degeneration of heart, hepatic abscess, lead-poisoning, natural complexion, pleurisy (esp. of children), rheumatic arthritis, hereditary syphilis ('café au lait').

JAUNDICE.—**Nervous**: Anxiety, concussion of brain (x), fright.—**Obstructive** (a) *Intrinsic*: Catarrh of bile-ducts, congenital deficiency of duct, distomata, foreign bodies from intestines, gall-stones, inspissated bile, organic stricture of duct, spasmodic stricture of duct, tumefaction of duct-wall.—(b) *Extrinsic*: Aneurysm of abdominal aorta, superior mesenteric or hepatic artery, cancer of liver (sometimes

black jaundice), of duodenum, pancreas, right kidney, or omentum; cirrhosis of liver, congestion of liver, acute duodenitis, old duodenal ulcer (contraction), fæcal accumulation, enlarged hepatic glands, acute hepatitis (x), hepatic abscess (x), hydatids, lymphadenoma, perihepatitis (contraction), peritonitis (contraction—s), acute pneumonia (slight), pregnancy (x), syphilitic disease of liver, tumours of duodenum, kidney, liver, ovary, omentum, pancreas, stomach, or uterus.—**Toxic :** Ague, acute yellow atrophy, enteric fever (s), endemic jaundice, ulcerative endocarditis, hæmorrhage, deficient oxidation of blood, pyæmia, poisoning by antimony, copper, chloroform, mercury or phosphorus; pernicious intermittent fever, remittent, relapsing fever, scarlatina (x), snake-poison, typhus (x).

LIVID.—Aneurysm of heart, spasmodic asthma, ague, aortic disease (advanced), aneurysm of aorta (esp. intra-pericardial), acute bronchitis, capillary bronchitis, collapse of lungs, cancrum oris (one cheek), carbonic acid poisoning, Asiatic cholera, spasmodic croup, dilatation of heart, acute dyspnœa (q.v.), displaced heart, epilepsy II., emphysema (late), foreign bodies in

air-passages, acute glossitis, hooping cough (paroxysm), sudden hydrothorax, hypertrophy of right ventricle, ingestion of nitrate of silver, congestion of lungs, acute laryngitis, malformation of heart, mitral disease, mediastinal tumours, acute myocarditis, œdema glottidis, paralysis of respiratory muscles, pernicious intermittent, pericardial effusion, adherent pericardium, pulmonary apoplexy, acute lobular pneumonia, poisoning by strychnia or hydrocyanic acid, pericarditis, strangulated hernia (s), sunstroke, thrombosis of pulmonary artery, tympanites.

PINCHED.—Rheumatic arthritis, ague, cholera, colic, collapse, diarrhœa, dysentery, enteric fever, gangrene of lung, hæmorrhage. phthisis, remittent fever, strangulated hernia, tuberculosis, wasting diseases generally.

FLAPPING CHEEK.—Apoplexy, coma, facial paralysis, diphtheritic paralysis, unilateral toothlessness (sleep).

SWOLLEN.—Actinomycosis (lower jaw), boils, cancrum oris (cheek); cirrhosis of lung, dacryocystitis, dental affection, disease of antrum, dengué, dropsy (*see* ANASARCA), emphysema (late), erysipelas, enlarged bronchial glands (s), glanders

(forehead), chronic hydrocephalus (s), hooping cough, leprosy (leontiasis), mumps, measles, myxœdema (does not pit), mediastinal tumour, pneumothorax, scurvy (cheeks), trichinosis, confluent variola.

NOTE.—In addition to the puffiness caused by fat, œdema, and myxœdema, there is a kind associated with hysteria, anæmia, and in infants with marasmus, which does not pit, and, coinciding as it often does with wasting of all other parts, can scarcely be due to fat. It is of some importance, as it may lead to an erroneous impression of the state of nutrition of the body. Nurses refer to it by the familiar expression, ‘his face is the best part of him,’ but it is not necessarily confined to the face.

EXPRESSION

VACANT.—Anæmia, catalepsy, collapse, cretinism, diphtheritic paralysis, dementia, enteric fever, facial paralysis, hydrocephalus, idiocy, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis, myxœdema (sad), typhus, worms.

ANXIOUS.—Angina pectoris, spasmodic asthma, aneurysm, colic, commencement of acute diseases, acute dyspnœa, dysentery, diaphragmatic pleurisy, empyæma, interstitial emphysema, fatty degeneration of heart, fractured ribs, acute glossitis, gangrene of lung, hydrophobia,

hepatic abscess, intestinal obstruction, acute laryngitis, diphtheritic laryngitis, lead colic, acute myocarditis, œdema glottidis, pneumothorax, acute pleurisy, acute peritonitis, pericarditis, strangulated hernia, septicæmia.

THREATENING.—Delirium tremens (or suspicious), encephalitis, hydrophobia, mania, rage.

FRIGHTENED. — Hæmorrhage, hydrophobia, insanity (s).

UNMEANING GRIMACES.—Chorea, chronic hydrocephalus, hysteria, insanity, malingering, spasm of facial nerve, strychnia-poisoning, tetanus.

RISUS SARDONICUS.—Inflammation of diaphragm, peritonitis, spasm of facial, strychnia-poisoning, tetanus.

EARS

TOPHI.—Gouty diathesis.

HÆMATOMA.—Dementia, general paralysis of insane, idiocy, mania, melancholia.

WAXY.—Anæmia, chlorosis, frostbite, leucocythæmia, myxœdema, pallor (q.v.).

LIVID.—Dyspnœa (q.v.), external cold, malformation of heart. *See* FACE.

OTORRHŒA.—Caries of temporal bone, injury to skull, otitis, pachymeningitis, sequel of measles, mumps, scarlatina, tonsillitis or teething, thrombosis of lateral sinuses.

EYES

EYELID, Swollen : Anæmia (lower), anasarca (q. v.), dacryocystitis, erysipelas, glanders, hay fever (x), whooping-cough (sometimes ecchymosed), iodism, sty, varicella (s), variola (s). **Darkened :** Amenorrhœa, anæmia in dark persons, severe gallstone colic, prolonged leucorrhœa, masturbation, menorrhagia, phthisis, scurvy. **Tophi :** Gouty diathesis. **Blepharospasm :** Chorea, catalepsy II., epilepsy, hysteria, reflex irritation (worms, cold, etc.), pressure of tumours upon facial nerve, temporal caries, trigeminal neuralgia. **Drooping** (ptosis) : apoplexy, concussion of brain, conium - poisoning, diphtheritic paralysis, locomotor ataxy, ophthalmoplegia externa, paralysis of third nerve, trigeminal neuralgia (s), tubercular meningitis. **Open** (lagophthalmos), contraction of scars, facial paralysis, exophthalmic goitre (or sluggish = Graefe's symptom),

prostration, spurious hydrocephalus. **Crusted edges**: intestinal irritation in children, especially worms; ophthalmia, styte.

CONJUNCTIVA.—**Pearly**: Addison's disease, anaemia, chlorosis. **Yellow**: Alcoholism, influenza, jaundice (q. v.), melancholia, subconjunctival fat. **Dry**: collapse, prostration, trigeminal anaesthesia. **Watery**: chronic alcoholism, spasmodic asthma, chlorosis, coryza, displacement of punctum, facial paralysis, foreign body, hay fever, whooping cough I., iodism, influenza, measles, obstruction of punctum or nasal duct, neuralgia of fifth nerve, swelling of lid, typhus (prodr.). **Purulent discharge**: Conjunctivitis, diphtheritic, gonorrhoeal or strumous. **Injected**: Arsenical poisoning, coryza, conjunctivitis, facial paralysis, whooping cough I., hay fever, influenza, irritating bodies or gases, iodism, measles, simple meningitis, neuralgia of fifth. **Subconjunctival hæmorrhage**—blows, acute dyspnoea, epilepsy, whooping cough, retching, straining.

EYEBALLS. — **Fixed**: Epilepsy I., exophthalmic goitre, ophthalmoplegia externa, petit mal. **Nystagmus**: Convulsions, congenital cataract, coal-gas poison-

ing (miners, etc.), disseminated sclerosis.

Bright : Belladonna-poisoning, delirium, exophthalmic goître, hyperæmia of brain, hypertrophy of heart, mania, acute pleurisy, pyrexia. **Protruding :** Spasmodic asthma, apoplexy, aneurysm of orbit, congestion of brain or lungs, convulsions, dyspnœa, delirium tremens, epilepsy, exostosis of orbit, exophthalmic goître, encephaloid cancer, hypertrophy of heart, enlarged lachrymal gland, thrombosis of superior longitudinal sinus, tumours of orbit and antrum.

Sunken : Atrophy of eyeball, collapse, collapse of lungs, carcinoma elsewhere, cholera, diarrhœa, diabetes, enteric fever, hæmorrhage, marasmus, phthisis, starvation, wasting diseases (q. v.). **Directed upwards :** Epilepsy, simple meningitis, normal sleep, trance. **Directed downwards :** Chronic hydrocephalus.

SQUINT.—Diphtheritic paralysis, flatulence in infants, gout (s), cerebral hæmorrhage, chronic hydrocephalus, whooping cough, hypermetropia (periodic), locomotor ataxy, paralysis of third nerve (external), paralysis of sixth nerve (internal), rheumatism, syphilitic deposits, trigeminal neuralgia (s), tumour of brain, tubercular meningitis.

ARCUS SENILIS.—Atheroma, old age, fatty degeneration of heart (s).

KERATITIS. — Diabetes, exophthalmic goître, cerebro-spinal meningitis, paralysis of fifth nerve, hereditary syphilis (interstitial k.), starvation, struma.

PUPILS DILATED.—**One**: Amaurosis, aortic aneurysm, innominate aneurysm (right), cataract, disease of choroid, glaucoma, general paralysis of insane, paralysis of third nerve, tubercular meningitis II., tumours of neck, tumour of brain. **Both**: Amaurosis, acute yellow atrophy, asphyxia, aconite-poisoning II., anaemia of brain (termination), belladonna, alcoholic coma, concussion of brain, chloroform, chloral II., conium II., diphtheritic paralysis, dyspnœa, acute primary dementia, epilepsy II., hyoscyamus, hydrocephalus, melancholia, simple meningitis II., tubercular meningitis II., nausea, nitrous oxide, profound apoplexy, prussic acid, syncope, stupor, sunstroke II., stramonium, strychnine, trance, cerebral thrombosis II., tobacco-poisoning.

CONTRACTED.—**One**: Aortic aneurysm (s), amaurosis of spinal origin, general paralysis of insane, locomotor ataxy, migraine, paralysis of sympathetic. **Both**:

Anæmia of brain I., aconite I., ordinary apoplexy, cerebral irritation, concussion of brain III., compression of brain I., chloral I., disease of cervical spine, delirium tremens, hæmorrhage into pons, hæmatoma of dura mater, locomotor ataxy, simple meningitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, mania, opium, photophobia, phosostigma, retinitis, sunstroke I., sleep (in health), tubercular meningitis I.

SLUGGISH OR IRRESPONSIVE TO LIGHT. Asphyxia, apoplexy (partially), atrophy of brain, coma, cerebral tumour, compression of brain, epilepsy II., hysteria (s), hydrocephalus, spurious hydrocephalus, simple meningitis, tubercular meningitis, ophthalmoplegia interna, tumour of brain.

IRREGULAR OUTLINE.—Rheumatic iritis, syphilitic iritis.

ARGYLL-ROBERTSON PUPIL. — Locomotor ataxy.

PHOTOPHOBIA. *See* VISION.

OPIHTHALMOSCOPIC APPEARANCES. — **Retinal hæmorrhages:** Amyloid kidney (x), ague, chronic Bright's disease (late—striated), ulcerative endocarditis, gout, hæmophilia, leucocythæmia, malarial fevers, menopause, purpura, pyæmia, scurvy. **Optic Neuritis:** Abscess of brain,

amenorrhœa (x), tobacco amaurosis, aneurysm in brain, chlorosis (x), caries of sphenoid, diphtheria, exhaustion, fevers (s), chronic hydrocephalus, lead-poisoning, syphilitic meningitis, traumatic meningitis, tubercular meningitis (especially basilar), cerebro-spinal meningitis, intracranial syphilitic node, prolonged lactation, struma. **Optic Atrophy** : General paralysis of insane (s), chronic hydrocephalus (late), locomotor ataxy (15 per cent.), meningitis (s), disseminated sclerosis (s), tumour of brain, tobacco amaurosis. **Choked disc** : Effusion at base of brain, leucocythæmia, syphilis, tumours of brain. **Arterial Pulsation** : Aortic regurgitation, exophthalmic goître, hypertrophy of heart, hyperæmia of brain. **Embolism of arteria centralis** : Ulcerative endocarditis, thrombosis of pulmonary veins, valvular disease—especially mitral stenosis. **Exudative Chorioiditis** : cerebro-spinal meningitis, syphilis. **Tubercles on choroid** : Tubercular meningitis.

NOSE

BRIDGELESS.—Injuries, imperfect development, hereditary syphilis.

RED.—Alcoholism, amenorrhœa, dyspepsia, erysipelas. *See* ERYTHEMA.

CATARRH.—Bronchitis I., coryza, hay fever, whooping cough (invasion), influenza, irritant gases and powders, iodism, measles, neuralgia of fifth, typhus I., worms.

OZÆNA.—Caries, carcinoma, diphtheria (extension), glanders, lupus, necrosis, syphilis, scarlatina (sequela), struma, ulceration of mucous membrane.

SNEEZING.—Asthma, coryza, gout, hay fever, hysteria, whooping cough (inv.), iodism, irritants, including snuff, ipecacuanha, veratrum album, and euphorbium; measles.

OBSTRUCTED NOSTRIL. — Coryza I., glanders, hay fever, polypus, excentric septum, hereditary syphilis (snuffling), typhus (prodr.), thickening of mucous membrane, variola (prodr.).

DILATING NOSTRILS.—Capillary bronchitis, collapse, acute dyspnœa (q. v.), diphtheria, emphysemata, hay fever, lobular pneumonia, acute pneumonia, acute

pleurisy, spasmodic asthma, tetanus neonatorum.

NASAL REGURGITATION.—Cleft palate, diphtheritic or other paralysis of soft palate, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis.

EPISTAXIS.—Anæmia, chronic arsenical poisoning, amenorrhœa, ascites, acute yellow atrophy, ague, blows, enlarged bronchial glands, caries, carcinoma, cirrhosis of kidney, cardiac disease, dengué, dysentery, enteric fever, emphysema, erysipelas, exposure to hot, cold, or rarefied air, hæmophilia, whooping cough, hypertrophy of heart, hyperæmia of brain, leucocythæmia, measles, ovarian disease, purpura hæmorrhagica, peritonitis, pleurisy, perityphilitis, polypus, pyæmia, remittent fever, relapsing fever, senile degeneration, scurvy, scarlatina, splenic disease, tuberculosis, thrombosis of cerebral arteries, worms.

MOUTH

DRIBBLING.—Aphthæ, ague, cancrum oris, cancer of stomach, dementia, dentition, dilatation of stomach, diphtheritic paralysis, facial paralysis, foreign body in mouth, glossitis, gastric irritation, hysteria,

hydrophobia, iodism, idiocy, labio-glossolaryngeal paralysis, liver-disorders, mumps, mental emotion, neuralgia of fifth nerve, poisoning by aconite, antimony, cantharides, or mercury; pancreatic disease, pregnancy, quinsy, scurvy, syphilis, stomatitis, typhus, ulcer of mouth, ulcer of stomach, variola, worms.

FOAM AT MOUTH.—Apoplexy (late), epileptic seizure, hystero-epileptic seizure, malingering (soap), pulmonary affections with prostration.

ATTEMPTS TO BITE.—Hydrophobia (late), lyssaphobia (early).

COLD BREATH. *See* SUBNORMAL TEMPERATURE.

HERPES LABIALIS.—Ague (warm stage), coryza, cerebro-spinal meningitis, acute pneumonia, remittent fever.

OPEN.—Spasmodic asthma, cancrum oris, dislocated jaw, glossitis, labio-glossolaryngeal paralysis, obstructed nostrils (q. v.), quinsy, stomatitis.

DRAWN.—Apoplexy, hemiplegia (q. v.), facial paralysis (opposite side), old facial paralysis (if dating from childhood, same side); unilateral loss of teeth.

LIPS.—**Pallid**: Anæmia (q. v.). **Livid**: *See* FACE. **Swollen**: Abscess, bites, can-

crum oris, corrosive poisoning, epilepsy, struma, worms.

FISSURES AT ANGLES. — Hereditary syphilis.

BUCCAL MEMBRANE.—**Petechiæ**: hæmophilia, purpura. **Pigment-patches**: Addison's disease. **Sloughs**: Cancrum oris, glanders, corrosive poisoning. **Vesicles**: Herpes, varicella, variola.

GUMS.—**Spongy**: Cancrum oris, diabetes, dyspepsia, leucocythæmia, phthisis, purpura, salivation, scurvy. **Pale**: Anæmia (q. v.), hæmorrhage, wasting diseases. **Coloured Line**: Copper poisoning (green), lead poisoning (blue), mercurialism (bluish), scurvy (purple), spongy gums (q. v., red).

SORDES.—Acute yellow atrophy, prostration, pneumonia, typhic state (q. v.).

GRINDING TEETH.—Anæmia of brain, chorea, congestion of brain, epilepsy, gout, hydrocephalus, spurious hydrocephalus, intestinal irritation, infantile paralysis, rheumatism, tubercular meningitis, tumour of brain, variola, worms.

CARIOUS TEETH.—Diabetes mellitus, chronic phosphorus poisoning, injuries, overcrowded teeth, irritant saliva from dyspepsia.

TEETH LOOSE.—Cancrum oris, diabetes, mercurialism, purpura, phosphorus poisoning, recession of gums, scurvy, acute wasting diseases.

PERMANENT INCISORS.—**Dentated** : Struma. **Notched and Conical** : Hereditary syphilis.

TEETH LAMINATED.—History of acute diseases in infancy or childhood. *Cf.* **NAILS.**

DENTITION.—**Early** : Tubercular diathesis, hereditary syphilis. **Late** : Cretinism, history of acute infantile disease, malnutrition, rickets (irregular in order of appearance).

TONGUE

DRY (and Glazed).—Chronic dysentery, diabetes, acute enteritis, enteric fever (s), acute erythematous gastritis, intestinal obstruction, phthisis (late), peritonitis, excessive smoking, wasting diseases.—**(and Furred)** : Ague, continued fevers, dyspepsia, erysipelas, exanthemata, facial paralysis (in Fallopian duct), hyperpyrexia, jaundice, lead-poisoning, pyæmia, peritonitis, pneumonia, remittent fever, typhus, acute tuberculosis, typhic state (baked).

FURRED.—**White or Creamy** : Apoplexy,

alcoholism, 'bilious attack,' catarrh of bile-ducts, congestion of liver, catarrh of mouth, constipation, deficiency of bile, delirium tremens, dyspepsia, erysipelas, enteric fever (I. centre only), fæcal accumulation, gout, acute catarrhal gastritis, acute hepatitis, hepatic abscess, lithæmia, liquid diet, migraine, simple meningitis, measles (centre only), malingering (chalked), pyrexia, acute pneumonia, phthisis, quinsy, acute rheumatism, relapsing fever, remittent fever, scarlatina (I. centre only, II. strawberry), typhus, tonsillitis, acute tuberculosis (centre only), variola.—**Brown**: Severe erysipelas, enteric (third week), gout (s), chronic gastritis, ingestion of iron salts (blackish), jaundice, liquorice and other brown substances in mouth; pyæmia, remittent fever, scurvy, strangulated hernia, acute tuberculosis II., typhus, typhic state (q. v.).

LARGE.—Carcinoma, glossitis (tense), irritant poisons, syphilis (plaques), variola.

LARGE AND INDENTED.—Anæmia, catarrh of mouth, atonic dyspepsia, chronic gastritis, œdema, relapsing fever, salivation.

SMALL.—Enteric fever, hæmorrhage, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis (if double,

shrivelled) ; paralysis of hypoglossal, weak heart.

FISSURED.—Diabetes, chronic dysentery, erysipelas (severe), scars of ulcers, sometimes normal.

NODULES.—Actinomycosis.

BITTEN. — Epilepsy, fall (children), hystero-epilepsy.

TREMBLING. — Alcoholism, bromism, chorea (jerking), delirium tremens, general paralysis of insane, paralysis agitans, disseminated sclerosis, typhic state (q.v.).

UNILATERAL PROTRUSION.—Apoplexy, cerebral embolism or tumours, caries of upper cervical vertebræ, meningitis, tumours or syphilis of upper part of cord, facial paralysis (s), hemiplegia (q. v.).

INABILITY TO PROTRUDE (Bilateral paralysis).—Diphtheritic paralysis, general paralysis of insane, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis, affection of nucleus of hypoglossal (s.).

FAUCES

REDDENED. — Belladonna poisoning, coryza, diphtheria, erysipelas, chronic gastritis, irritant poisoning, iodism, influenza, mediastinal abscess, measles, acute pharyngitis, chronic pharyngitis

(rough), quinsy, roseola, rötheln, relapsing fever (early), scarlatina (dark), tetanus, tonsillitis.

SWOLLEN.—Amyloid, dengué, erysipelas, measles, mumps, acute pharyngitis, follicular pharyngitis (white specks or flakes removed by coughing), hypertrophied tonsils, quinsy, rheumatic tonsillitis, tonsillitis, confluent variola.

BULGING OF PHARYNX.—Caries of cervical vertebræ, post-pharyngeal abscess.

ULCERATION.—Diphtheria (after separation of membrane), glanders (bluish), scarlatina (x), syphilis (or plaques), tubercular pharyngitis, tonsillitis.

FALSE MEMBRANE.—Diphtheria (98 per cent.), scarlatina maligna, 'angine couenneuse' of Trousseau.

VESICLES.—Herpes, varicella, variola.

GREYISH PATCHES.—Gangrenous sore-throat, diphtheria after iron gargles or brushing.

MUCOUS ACCUMULATION.—Alcoholism, glanders, lithæmia, acute pharyngitis II., follicular pharyngitis, relapsing fever.

DEVIATING UVULA.—Often normal; facial paralysis, lesion of medulla (paralysis of one half of soft palate), relaxed uvula (long).

LARYNX

LARYNGISMUS.—Epilepsy, foreign body, laryngismus stridulus, mediastinal tumour.

ULCER OF.—Cancer (u. solitary), chr. laryngitis (x), syphilis (multiple, some cicatrised), tubercle (esp. about arytenoid cartilage and epiglottis).

SWELLING OF MUCOUS MEMBRANE.—Diphtheria, oedema glottidis (swollen epiglottis and a larger swelling each side of it), chronic laryngitis, laryngeal phthisis (pyriform swelling of epiglottic folds).

PARALYSIS OF ADDUCTOR.—Affection of superior laryngeal nerve, hysteria, tumours of neck.

PARALYSIS OF ABDUCTOR.—Affection of recurrent laryngeal nerve, enlarged bronchial glands (left), hysteria, mediastinal tumour or aneurysm (left).

CORDS REDDENED.—Acute laryngitis, chronic laryngitis (patches), tumours (irritation of).

NECK

STIFF.—Caries of cervical vertebræ, spinal meningitis, post-pharyngeal abscess, rheumatism, tetanus (rigidity).

WRY NECK.—Congenital malformation, contraction of scars, caries of cervical vertebræ, rheumatism, spasm of sternomastoid.

DISPLACEMENT OF TRACHEA.—Innominate aneurysm (to left), lymphadenoma, large mediastinal tumours.

TUMEFACTION ABOVE CLAVICLES.—Emphysema (increased on coughing), myxœdema.

PROMINENT STERNO-MASTOIDS.—Spasmodic asthma, chronic bronchial catarrh, emphysema, history of dyspnœa.

INSPIRATORY FALLING OF POMUM ADAMI.—Spasmodic asthma, collapse of lung, contraction of vomicæ, extensive consolidation, diphtheritic laryngitis, œdema glottidis, obstruction in air-passages.

THROBBING CAROTIDS.—Anæmia, aortic regurgitation, ague (warm stage), cerebral hyperæmia extravasation or tumours, exophthalmic goître, hæmorrhage, obliterated descending aorta, pyrexia, sunstroke, variola (invasion). *See* SENSATION, THROBBING.

DISTENDED JUGULARS.—Aneurysm (esp. intrapericardial), capillary bronchitis, chronic pulmonary catarrh, mediastinal

tumour, œdema of lungs, adherent pericardium (collapsing with diastole).

ONE JUGULAR VEIN EMPTY.—Thrombosis of lateral sinus.

PULSATING VEINS (stopped by pressure on vein above clavicle).—Aortic aneurysm communicating with superior vena cava; dilatation of heart, hypertrophy of right ventricle, malformation of heart, œdema pulmonum (x), tricuspid regurgitation (systolic), tricuspid stenosis (upright position—præsystolic); pulsating veins are best seen on right side.

ENLARGED THYROID.—Aneurysm, cancer, calculus of thyroid, exophthalmic goitre (unequal—pulsating), goitre, lymphadenoma and other tumours of neck by pressure on veins.

SHRUNKEN THYROID.—Myxœdema.

ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS.—Diphtheria, eczema capitis (occipital), erysipelas, glanders, whooping cough, lymphadenoma, leucocythæmia, measles, post-pharyngeal abscess (angle of jaws), phthisis, quinsy, roseola, rötheln, struma, scarlatina, varicella, variola.

ENLARGED SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS.—Carious teeth, cancer, diphtheria, mumps, roseola, syphilis, stomatitis.

ENLARGED PAROTID.—Cholera, dysentery, exanthemata (s), mumps, septicaemia, tumour of parotid.

CHEST

PTERYGOID.—Predisposition to phthisis.

FLAT.—Predisposition to phthisis.

ZONAL CONSTRICTION.—History of repeated catarrhs or of other impediments to inspiration, especially in rickety subjects.

PIGEON-BREAST.—Rickets in childhood, history of catarrhs, prolonged whooping-cough, enlarged tonsils, etc.

BARREL-SHAPED.—Emphysema.

ROSARY.—(Enlarged costal epiphyses), rickets.

BULGING.¹—**Entire Side**: Cirrhosis of lung (sound side), cancer of lung (infiltrated), empyæma, hæemothorax, pleural effusion (semi-cylindrical), pneumothorax (semi-cylindrical), cancer of pleura. **Circumscribed Bulging**: Aneurysm of ascending aorta (intra-pericardial, *right nipple*; extra-pericardial, *fourth right cartilage*), aneurysm of transverse portion of arch (*above left clavicle*), caries of sternum, encysted pleurisy, pointing empyæma,

¹ The shape of the chest is best ascertained by Dr. Gee's cyrtometer.

hydatids of lung, hernia of lung, mediastinal abscess, mediastinal tumour (s), spinal abscess. — **Præcordial**: Aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation (s), exophthalmic goître, hypertrophy and dilatation of the heart, hypertrophy of right ventricle (lower left cartilages and ensiform cartilages), congenital malformation of heart, mitral stenosis (slight), mediastinal tumour, extensive pericardial effusion, pneumo-pericardium.

BULGING OF RIGHT HYPOCHONDRUM.—Hepatic abscess, hydatids, enlarged liver. right pleural effusion.

SHRINKING.—**Of Entire Side** :—(The left side is normally smaller than the right). Collapse of lung, cirrhosis of lung, contraction of lung, empyæma (s), interstitial cancer of lung (with collapse of air-cells), mediastinal tumour (if occluding bronchus), adherent pleura, pyopneumothorax (s). Shrinking may be also simulated by scoliosis or by enlargement of opposite side. **Foveated** (lower sternal region) : Imperfect expansion of lungs, old pleurisy, chronic catarrh, enlarged tonsils ; also common in shoemakers from pressure. **Circumscribed Flattening** : Bronchiectasis, collapse of lungs (lower part), contraction of vomica,

acute lobular pneumonia (lower part), phthisis (infraclavicular).

INTERSPACES.—**Prominent :** Empyæma I., hydrothorax, hydatids of lung, mediastinal tumours, pneumothorax, pleurisy with effusion. **Retracted with Inspiration :** Spasmodic asthma, cirrhosis of lung, capillary bronchitis, collapse of lungs, emphysemæ, foreign body in air-passages, diphtheritic laryngitis, mediastinal tumour occluding bronchus, œdema glottidis. **Præcordial Retraction :** Mitral stenosis (diastolic), pericardial adhesion (systolic, —apex, lower end of sternum and epigastrium).

IMPAIRED MOBILITY.—Obstructed bronchus, cirrhosis of lung, cancer of lung, empyæma, epilepsy (both), fractured ribs, hydrothorax, intercostal neuralgia, intercostal rheumatism, greatly enlarged liver, mediastinal tumour, pneumonic consolidation, pleurisy with effusion, pneumothorax, acute pleurisy, phthisis (esp. under clavicle), paralysis of respiratory muscles, adherent pericardium, spasm of respiratory muscles or of larynx, tetanus.

ENLARGED VEINS OF CHEST.—Cancer of breast, dilatation of heart, lactation, mitral regurgitation (late), mediastinal tumour

(flow usually downwards), portal obstruction, thrombosis, etc. (flow upwards).

CHARACTERS OF ASPIRATED FLUID.—**Air**, pneumothorax, puncture of lung (bubbles). **Serum** : Acute pleurisy or pericarditis with effusion, hydrothorax, hydatids (hooklets), cancer of pleura or lung (may be blood-stained, or of greenish-brown colour). **Pus** : Actinomycosis (with yellow seedlike bodies), empyæma, abscess of lung. **Blood** : Aneurysm, encephaloid lung, hæmothorax.

BACK

STIFFNESS.—Caries of vertebræ I., lumbago, rheumatism, spinal meningitis.

CURVATURE.—**Anterior (Cyphosis)** : Emphysema, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis—lumbar (disappears on lying down), rickets (disappears when lifted by arms). *See* ANGULAR CURVATURE. **Posterior (Lordosis)** : Abdominal tumours, ascites, cerebro-spinal meningitis, pregnancy. **Lateral (Scoliosis)** : Anæmia, contraction of one lung (especially after pleurisy), mollities ossium, rickets. **Angular** (sometimes normal of 7th cervical or 8th or 9th dorsal vertebræ) : Caries of spine, mollities ossium. **Rotary Twist** : Disease

of cerebellar peduncles; also associated with lateral curvature (q.v.).

LUMBAR PROMINENCE (**oneside**).—Hydronephrosis, hydatids of kidney, pyonephrosis, perinephritis (œdema), renal cancer.

SCAPULAR PROMINENCE.—**Both** : Pterygoid chest (q.v.). **One** : Aneurysm of arch of aorta (descending portion—left interscapular region), contraction of lung, lateral curvature (q.v.), paralysis of serratus magnus.

ABDOMEN

PROMINENT.—Ascites (smooth with dependent bulge), amyloid. cretinism, colloid omentum, cirrhosis of liver (ascites), dilatation of stomach (towards left side, vermicular movement visible), distended bladder, enteric fever, fatty omentum, flatus, hydronephrosis, hydatids (large), intestinal obstruction, intussusception, irritant poisoning, large cystic kidney, leucocythæmia, meteorism, ovarian disease, peritonitis, pneumoperitoneum (esp. epigastrium), severe pelvic peritonitis, phantom tumour, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, pregnancy, rickets, retention of menses, syphilitic disease of liver, scarlatina maligna (meteorism), tabes mesenterica,

tubercular peritonitis, tympanites, uterine fibroid.

RETRACTED.—Cholera, diarrhoea of large intestine, emaciation (*see* WASTING), lead colic, cerebro-spinal meningitis, simple meningitis, tubercular meningitis, peritoneal adhesions, peritonitis (at first), stricture of œsophagus, tumours of brain.

RETRACTION WITH INSPIRATION.—Spasmodic asthma, capillary bronchitis, diphtheritic laryngitis, foreign body in air-passages, lobular pneumonia, large pleural effusion, paralysis of diaphragm.

PULSATION AT EPIGASTRIUM.—Anæmia, aneurysm, palpitating aorta or cœliac axis, dyspepsia, dilatation of right ventricle, displacement of heart to right, emphysema, flatulent distension, hypertrophy of right ventricle, hæmorrhage, hepatic abscess, menorrhagia, mitral stenosis, left pleural effusion, enlarged pancreas, spinal irritation, short sternum, tricuspid regurgitation, tumour on aorta.

ENLARGED SUPERFICIAL VEINS.—Ascites (late), cirrhosis of liver, dilatation of stomach, mediastinal tumours, portal obstruction (current upwards), obstruction to vena cava superior (current downwards), tumours of liver.

UMBILICUS. — **Retracted** : Obesity ; **Stretched** : Ascites, colloid omentum. **Projecting** : Portal obstruction (knotty), umbilical hernia.

FLUID OBTAINED BY PARACENTESIS.—Slimy or gelatinous : colloid. Coagulated by boiling : ascites (unaffected by acetic acid), ovarian cyst (rendered translucent upon being boiled with twice its volume of strong acetic acid).

TÂCHE CÉRÉBRALE. — Brain-affections, typhic state : tubercular meningitis. Of no great value ; it is nearly always present when the skin is inelastic (q. v.).

LIMBS

LEG LENGTHENED.—Dislocation of hip (downwards), hip-disease I. (doubtful), sacro-iliac disease.

LEG SHORTENED.—Dislocation of hip (upwards), fractures old or recent, hip-disease, old infantile paralysis.

CURVED.—Cretinism, mollities ossium (distorted), rickets, osteitis deformans.

NODES ON SHIN.—Erythema nodosum, scurvy, syphilis.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Abdominal tumours, excessive standing, faecal accumulation, pregnancy, subinvolution, uterine fibroid.

GANGRENE.—Ergotism, frostbite, injuries, Raynaud's disease (patches), thrombosis.

SPADE-HAND.—Myxœdema.

CLAW-HAND.—Dupuytren's disease, progressive muscular atrophy.

CLUBBED FINGERS.—Cirrhosis of lung, prolonged dyspnœa (q. v.), congenital malformation of heart, old pleurisy, phthisis II.

FINGER-NAILS INCURVED. — Diabetes, phthisis, wasting diseases (q.v.) (from absorption of fat in pulps of fingers).

Transverse Groove on Nails : A recent acute illness.

ŒDEMA PEDUM.—Aneurysm, anæmia, anasarca (q.v.), cirrhosis of lung, dilatation of heart, emphysema, fatty degeneration of heart (s), gout (one foot), hæmorrhage, large hydatid of liver (s), mitral disease, profuse menorrhagia, chronic peritonitis, pregnancy, pneumothorax (s), phlegmasia dolens (u. left leg), phthisis II., tuberculosis, trichinosis, varicose veins.

ŒDEMA OF ARM.—Aneurysm of arch (transverse), innominate aneurysm (right), axillary aneurysm, enlarged axillary glands, mediastinal tumor, thrombosis of axillary vein, trichinosis.

COLD EXTREMITIES. — Ague (cold stage), cholera, concussion of brain, congestion of lungs, carbonic acid poisoning, coryza I., contracted arteries, dilatation of heart, atonic dyspepsia, delirium tremens, dementia, fatty degeneration of heart, spurious hydrocephalus, malformation of heart, cerebro-spinal meningitis, rheumatic arthritis. *See also LIVIDITY and SUBNORMAL TEMPERATURE.*

DRAWN.—Pelvic cellulitis (one thigh, late), Dupuytren's disease, strumous knee II. *See RIGIDITY.*

JOINTS

SWOLLEN.—Dysentery (x), diphtheria (x), dengué, acute gout (red), chronic gout (chalky), glanders, hæmophilia, locomotor ataxy, loose cartilage, acute myelitis (x), purpura, pyæmia, puerperal fever, acute rheumatism (s. red), rheumatic arthritis, gonorrhœal rheumatism, acute synovitis, strumous synovitis (white swelling), chronic spinal disease (s), typhus (x), trichinosis, uræmia (x).

STIFF.—Abscess near joint, adhesions, gout, lichen ruber, adhesive phlebitis, acute rheumatism, chronic rheumatism, rheumatic arthritis, synovitis, synovial effusion, trichinosis. *See also RIGIDITY.*

CREAKING.—Chronic rheumatism (removed by rubbing), rheumatic arthritis, synovitis.

DISTORTED.—Caries of epiphysis, dislocation (congenital or acquired), chronic gout, rheumatic arthritis, rickets (enlarged epiphyses), strumous synovitis.

GENITALS

PRIAPISM. — Ascarides, convalescence from eruptive fevers, vesical calculus, cantharides-poisoning, distended bladder, diabetes, epilepsy (præm.), gonorrhœa, hydrophobia, hæmorrhage in middle lobe of cerebellum, inflamed hæmorrhoids, leucocythæmia, lesion of pons, loaded rectum, phimosis; enlarged prostate, affections of spinal cord—as myelitis and spinal meningitis, tetanus, urethritis.

PENDULOUS TESTICLES.—Debility, diabetes (impotence), locomotor ataxy (impotence), masturbation, sexual excess, spermatorrhœa, senility.

MICTURITION

FREQUENT.—Angina pectoris, azoturia, ague (præm.), Bright's disease, blood-clots in bladder, cirrhosis of kidney, canthari-

des, constipation, cystitis, diuretics, rectal dysentery, diabetes, ovarian dysmenorrhœa, emotions, uterine fibroid, fungoid disease of bladder, foreign body in bladder, gout (præm.), gravel, gonorrhœa, hysteria, concentric hypertrophy of bladder, hyperpyrexial sunstroke, hyperæsthesia of bladder, neuralgia of bladder, overpurgation, prolapsus uteri, prolapse of bladder, peritonitis I., acute proctitis, chronic pyelitis, polyuria, renal colic, retention with incontinence, stricture of urethra, tumours of bladder, ulceration of bladder, uterine congestion.

INCONTINENCE. — Apoplexy, ascarides, anæsthesia of bladder (nocturnal), senile atrophy of brain, alcoholic coma, slow compression of cord (late), cystitis (s), coma, epilepsy (esp. that occurring in sleep), hyperpyrexial sunstroke, hooping cough (paroxysms), locomotor ataxy, cerebro-spinal meningitis, chronic spinal meningitis, chronic myelitis (dorsal), overdistension of bladder, prussic acid poisoning, paralysis of neck of bladder, paraplegia, spina bifida (s), spinal concussion, transverse softening of cord II., shock, spasm of detrusor, spinal apoplexy, typhus, typhic state.

SUPPRESSION OF URINE.—Acute yellow atrophy (late), abdominal aneurysm (large), acute Bright's disease (late), Asiatic cholera III., sporadic cholera (s), collapse, irritant poisoning (s), intestinal obstruction (s), pernicious intermittent, lead colic (s), peritonitis (s), severe remittent, suppuration of kidneys, sunstroke (late), thrombosis of inferior vena cava, typhic state. *See* DIMINUTION OF URINE.

RETENTION.—Apoplexy, atony of bladder, coma, catarrh of bladder, rectal dysentery (s), diphtheritic paralysis, hysteria, impacted calculus, locomotor ataxy (s), chronic myelitis (dorsal), cerebro-spinal meningitis, spinal meningitis, obstruction of ureters, paralysis of bladder, pericystitis, peritonitis II., enlarged prostate, spasm of urethra (x), stricture of urethra, spina bifida, transverse softening of cord, tumour of prostate, urethritis.

DYSURIA, STRANGURY, OR TENESMUS.—Acrid urine, cystitis, congestion of kidney (cantharides, turpentine, etc.), slow compression of cord (s), cancer of bladder neck of womb or prostate; spinal concussion (s), dysmenorrhæa, dysentery, fungoid disease of bladder, gravel, gonorrhœa, hypertrophied prostate, inflamed hæmor-

rhoids, locomotor ataxy, acute metritis, neuralgia of bladder, ovarian affections (s), prolapsus uteri, paralysis of diaphragm, pelvic peritonitis, pelvic cellulitis, perineal abscess, polypus of bladder, prostatitis, stone in bladder (stream interrupted), spasm of bladder, advanced stricture, tumours of bladder, urethral chancre, urethritis, ulceration of bladder, variola or varicella (vesicles in urethra).

DIMINISHED STREAM.—Atony of bladder, enlarged prostate, prostatitis, narrowing of prepuce, urethral stricture.

URINE

PALE. — Anæmia, spasmodic asthma, amyloid kidney, ague (præm.), cirrhosis of kidney, chlorosis, convalescence from acute disease, copious drinking, diabetes (s. greenish), diuretics, atonic dyspepsia, chronic gout, hysteria, polyuria, tannin internally, uryhæmaturia (add strong hydrochloric acid).

HIGH COLOUR.—Amyloid kidney (s), congestion of liver, cancer of liver, passive congestion of kidney, cirrhosis of liver, dysentery, dyspepsia, deficiency of bile, exercise, food, gout, acute gastritis, chronic

gastritis, acute hepatitis, influenza, ingestion of rhubarb, saffron, santonin, turmeric; lithæmia, pyrexia (q. v.), peritonitis, profuse perspiration.

BROWN.—Jaundice (q. v.) and the preceding when extreme.

BLACKISH.—Ingestion of creasote, carbolic acid or tar, jaundice, melanotic cancer (after standing).

SMOKY.—Acute Bright's disease, bilharzia, cancer of kidney, concretions in tubules, cirrhosis of kidney (late), cantharides, hæmophilia, hæmaturia, intermittent hæmatinuria, purpura, renal colic, rupture of kidney, scurvy, suppuration of kidney, tubercle of kidney (*see* BLOOD IN URINE).

MILKY. — Chyluria; white urates in suspension.

FROTHY. — Albumen, bile or sugar (q. v.).

QUANTITY, **Increased**: Anæmia, spasmodic asthma, angina pectoris, amyloid kidney, ague (cold stage), chronic Bright's disease (late), cold, cirrhosis of kidney (late), chlorosis, cystic disease of kidney, copious drinking, diuretics, diabetes (greatly), emotions, foods containing citrates or tartrates, chronic gout, gin,

hock, hydronephrosis (coincidentally with disappearance of lumbar swelling), hysteria (after seizure), myxœdema, polyuria, tumour of fourth ventricle (s).

Diminished: Abdominal aneurysm (pressure), ascites (late), acute atrophy of kidney, acute Bright's disease, chronic Bright's disease (slightly—early), collapse of lung, passive congestion of kidney, sporadic cholera, embolism of kidney, fatty kidney, gout, influenza, intestinal obstruction, lead colic, mechanical obstruction, excessive perspiration, phthisis I., pyrexia (q. v.), pleurisy with effusion, peritonitis, pneumothorax, acute rheumatism, relapsing fever, thrombosis of inferior vena cava (*see* RETENTION).

ACIDITY INCREASED. —Ague (præm.), dilatation of stomach, gout, leucocythæmia, pyelitis, acute rheumatism.

AMPHOTERIC.—Urine which contains both basic and acid phosphates (?).

ALKALINE, **Volatile:** Cystitis with partial retention, old age, spinal injury or disease, tuberculosis of urinary tract, vegetable diet. **Fixed:** Ingestion of alkalies, melancholia, grave disorder characterised by anæmia, debility, and nervous dyspepsia.

UREA, INCREASED. — Azoturia, ague (warm stage), diabetes, enteric fever, exercise, polyuria (absolutely), pyrexia (q. v.), acute pneumonia, phosphorus-poisoning, profuse perspiration, acute rheumatism, scarlatina.

UREA, DIMINISHED. — Amyloid (very slightly), acute yellow atrophy (absent at last), acute Bright's disease, chronic Bright's disease, passive congestion of kidney, cancer of liver (late), cirrhosis of liver, phosphorus-poisoning II., rickets, starvation, uræmia.

PHOSPHATES INCREASED. — Alkaline urine (apparent only), diseases of bones, of brain, or of spinal cord, dyspepsia, encephalitis, acute mania, pyrexia, rickets, termination of pneumonia, pleurisy, and acute rheumatism.

PHOSPHATES DIMINISHED.—Acute yellow atrophy, Bright's disease, dyspepsia.

URIC ACID INCREASED. — Convalescence from gout, leucocythæmia, lithiasis, rheumatism. (*See* SEDIMENT.)

URIC ACID DIMINISHED.—Gout, polyuria, rickets (*see* also SEDIMENTS).

CHLORIDES INCREASED.—Rapid absorption of dropsical effusions, rötheln.

CHLORIDES DIMINISHED.—Acute yellow

atrophy (absent at last), Bright's disease, dyspepsia, acute inflammatory diseases, enteric fever, pyrexia (q. v.), acute pneumonia, acute rheumatism.

HIPPURIC ACID INCREASED (normally only traces).—Chorea, diabetes, ingestion of benzoic acid or fruit, pyrexia.

LACTIC ACID.—Mollities ossium.

HIGH SPECIFIC GRAVITY. — Azoturia, acute Bright's disease, albuminuria (u), passive congestion of kidney (u), diabetes (very high), excess of urea (q. v.), acute gout, hæmaturia, leucocythæmia, profuse perspiration, pyrexia, acute pneumonia, repletion, long retention, acute rheumatism.

LOW SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—Amyloid kidney, anæmia, ague (cold stage), chronic Bright's disease, cystic disease of kidney, chyluria, atonic dyspepsia, diuresis, fasting, chronic gout, hysteria, hydronephrosis (paroxysmal), myxœdema, polyuria.

BRICKDUST SEDIMENT.—Ague (sweating stage), constipation, passive congestion of kidney, cirrhosis of liver, congestion of liver, cancer of liver, dysentery, dyspepsia (often whitish), deficiency of bile, dilatation of stomach, emphysema, faecal accumulation, acute gastritis,

chronic gastritis, gout, hyperidrosis, lithæmia, melancholia, pyrexia (q. v.), acute pneumonia, acute rheumatism.

MICROSCOPICAL SEDIMENTS.—**Blood-corpuscles :** *See* HÆMATURIA. **Pus-cells :**

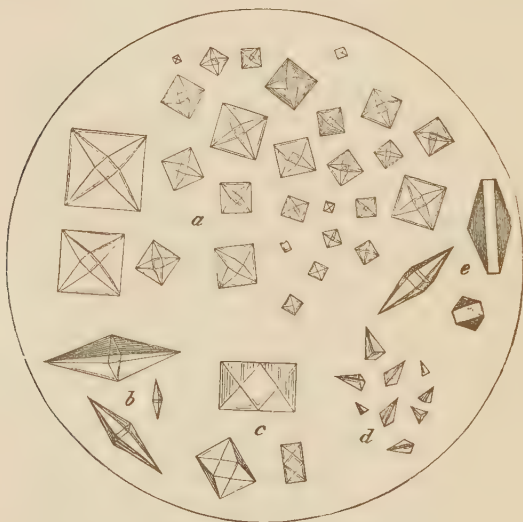


FIG. 3.—Oxalate of Lime. (Roberts.)

Bursting of abscess into urinary tract, cystitis, cancer of bladder, gleet, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, acute pyelitis, pyonephrosis (intermittent), chronic pyelitis, suppurative nephritis, suppuration of

prostate, tuberculosis of urinary tract, urethritis. **Cancer cells:** (doubtful), Cancer of urinary tract. **Epithelium:** Normal in moderate quantities. That of meatus urinarius, vagina, bladder, and

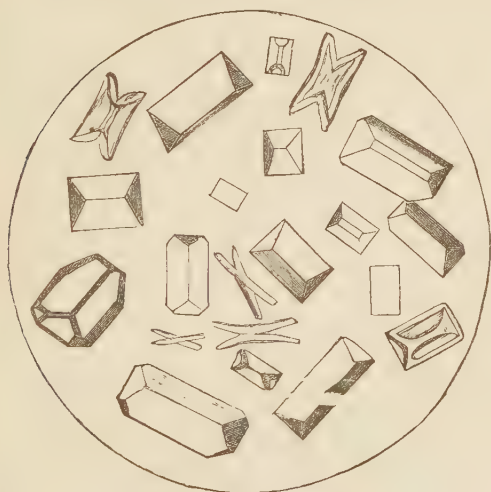


FIG. 4.—Triple Phosphates.

pelvis of kidney is squamous; that of urethra and ureters is columnar; that of tubules of kidney is spheroidal. **Excessive** in Bright's disease, cystitis, renal calculus, pyelitis, scarlatina, urethritis. See also MUCUS. **Torula cerevisiæ:** Dia-

betes, glycosuria. **Hooklets**: Hydatids of urinary tract. **Flask-shaped bodies** and **Egg-shells**: Bilharzia. **Elastic fibres**: Tuberculosis of bladder or kidney. **Oxalates**: Chronic bronchitis, atonic dyspepsia, diseases of imperfect oxidation,

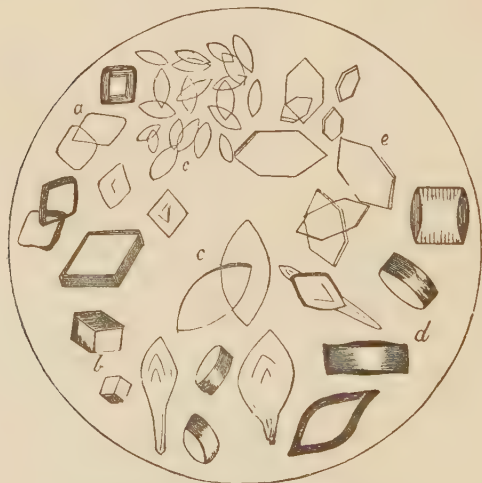


FIG. 5.—Urates. (Roberts.)

heart-diseases, ingestion of rhubarb, gooseberries, cabbage, &c.; nervous exhaustion, phthisis. **Phosphates**: vide ante. **Uric acid**: Urates in very acid urine. **Urates**: See BRICKDUST SEDIMENT. **Spermatozoa**: (Normal after coitus), mastur-

bation, spermatorrhœa. **Leucin** and **Tyrosin**: Acute yellow atrophy, severe enteric fever, phosphorus-poisoning, acute tuberculosis, typhic state.

CASTS.—**Hyaline or Fibrinous**: Amyloid (a few), acute Bright's disease (small and large), chronic Bright's disease (large), congestion of kidney, displaced heart, diphtheria, mitral disease, relapsing fever. **Granular**: Chronic Bright's disease (late). **Epithelial**: Acute Bright's disease (cloudy swelling), action of irritants, passive congestion (x). **Fatty**: Chronic Bright's disease, fatty degeneration of kidney (if casts persistent). **Blood**: Acute Bright's disease, hyperæmia of kidney, passive congestion of kidney (x). **Amyloid**: (?) Amyloid kidney.

SUGAR.—Diabetes, gouty glycosuria, hydrophobia (s), lesion of medulla, administration of nitrite of amyl, pancreatic disease, portal obstruction (transient,—urina cibi only).

INOSITE.—Copious draughts of water, Polyuria, tumour of fourth ventricle.

INDICAN.—(Normal in small quantities), Addison's disease, cancer of stomach or liver, cholera, ingestion of bitter almonds nux vomica or turpentine; lym-

phatic growths, obstruction of small intestines, phthisis, residence in tropical climates, tabes mesenterica.

BLOOD.—**Hæmaturia:** (Hæmoglobin in corpuscles), ague, asthma, acute Bright's disease, bilharzia, acute cystitis (x), cystic disease of kidney, cancer of prostate bladder or kidney; chyluria (s), active congestion of kidney, calculus (renal or vesical), cholera, embolism of kidney, foreign body in urinary tract, gonorrhœa, injury, jaundice, irritants as cantharides or turpentine, leucocythæmia, menstruation, movable kidney, metrorrhagia, supplicative nephritis, acute pyelitis, poisoning by phosphorus or sulphuric acid, purpura hæmorrhagica, prostatitis, scrofulous disease of prostate, tumour of prostate, pernicious intermittent, relapsing fever, remittent fever, scurvy, tubercle of bladder, ulceration in urinary tract, urethritis, villous growth of bladder, yellow fever (s). **Hæmatinuria:** (Hæmoglobin free), chlorosis (colourless = uryhæmatin), inhalation of arseniuretted hydrogen, paroxysmal hæmatinuria. **Clots:** Chyluria (white), menstruation, renal cancer, renal calculus, villous growth. *See* HÆMATURIA.

MUCUS.—Chronic cystitis, cancer of

bladder, acute pyelitis, spinal injuries and diseases, tuberculosis of bladder; (normal in moderate quantity).

BILE COLOUR.—Jaundice (q. v.)

BILE ACIDS.—Retention of bile. *See* JAUNDICE.

FÆCES IN URINE.—Cancer of rectum, recto-vesical fistula.

ALBUMEN.—Amyloid, apoplexy (x), alcoholic coma, ascites (late), acute atrophy of kidney, acute Bright's disease (much), chronic Bright's disease, chronic bronchitis, passive congestion of kidney, cystic disease of kidney, cirrhosis of liver (s), diphtheria (third or fourth day), diabetes (late), displacement of heart by pleural effusion, cirrhosis of lung, &c.; endocarditis, embolism of kidney, exposure, emphysema, acute hepatitis, hydrophobia, hyperpyrexia, intermittent hæmatinuria, leucorrhœa, masturbation, lesion of medulla, myxœdema (late), mumps (s), mitral regurgitation, mollities ossium (Bence Jones-alb.), obstruction to vena cava inferior by enlarged liver, &c., pernicious intermittent, pregnancy, acute pleurisy (s. a little), peritonitis (s), paroxysmal albuminuria, acute pneumonia (a little), severe remittent, suppurative nephritis,

tricuspid regurgitation, acute tuberculosis (a little), abdominal tumours, yellow fever, acute yellow atrophy.

EVACUATIONS

FLATTENED.—Ischio-rectal abscess, hæmorrhoids, enlarged prostate, prolapsus uteri, rectal growths.

DIMINISHED CALIBRE.—Intussusception, prolapsus ani, stricture of rectum.

SCYBALA (round and hard).—Cancer of intestine, dysentery, dilatation of stomach, ingestion of opium, retention of fæces, ulcer of stomach.

PALE, PUTTY-COLOURED, OR CLAYEY.—Anæmia, amyloid liver, acute yellow atrophy I., cancer of liver, cirrhosis of liver, irritative diarrhœa, enteric fever II. (pea-soup), jaundice (especially obstructive I., q. v.), long-retained fæces, milk diet, perityphlitis, rickets, scrofula.

GREEN (Infant's).—Sporadic cholera I., calomel (internally), chronic diarrhœa, irritative diarrhœa, dentition, acute enteritis, spurious hydrocephalus.

BLACK.—Ingestion of iron or bismuth.

TARRY (melæna).—Acute yellow atrophy II., cancer of liver, cirrhosis of liver,

dysentery (s), gastric hæmorrhage, hæmophilia, hæmatemesis, leucocythæmia, purpura hæmorrhagica, portal obstruction, cancer or ulcer of stomach.

SEROUS. — Asiatic cholera II. (rice-water), sporadic cholera, cancer of rectum (scalding), inflammatory diarrhœa, irritative diarrhœa, acute enteritis.

OFFENSIVE.—Deficiency of bile, dysentery, erysipelas, errors of diet, enteric fever, acute enteritis, glanders II., acute erythematous gastritis, jaundice, long-retained fæces, rickets, scrofula, undigested food.

CONTAINING PUS.—Dysentery (a little), enteritis (a little), fistula, acute proctitis, perinephritic abscess, pelvic abscess, urethral and vaginal discharges.

BLOOD.—Arsenical poisoning (streaks), amyloid disease of intestine, aneurysm (rupture), amenorrhœa (x), acute yellow atrophy, cancer of rectum or intestine, cantharides, dengué, inflammatory diarrhœa (streaks), dysentery (often fleshy lumps), enteric fever (s. without perforation), hæmophilia, internal hæmorrhoids, injuries, intussusception, severe intermittent, intestinal (tubercular or typhoid) ulcer, irritant poisoning, leucocythæmia,

purpura hæmorrhagica, acute proctitis, polypus, perforation of bowel, relapsing fever, pernicious remittent, scurvy, vascular growths, yellow fever.

MUCUS.—Dysentery, inflammatory diarrhoea, acute enteritis, impacted fæces, intussusception.

MEMBRANES. — Cancer of intestine (sloughs), dysentery, acute proctitis, malignant relapsing fever.

FAT.—Cancer of pancreas, jaundice (s), dyspepsia in infants (curds consisting of undigested fatty portion of milk).

UNDIGESTED FOOD.—Atonic dyspepsia, dentition, diarrhoea lenterica, excess of food in infants. *See* FAT.

PARASITES.—Ascarides, lumbrici, tæniæ, trichinæ, tricocephalus dispar. *See* BOWELS.

VOMITING

NAUSEA AND RETCHING.—Alcoholism, Addison's disease, anæmia, arsenical poisoning, anæmia of brain, ague (præm.), conium-poisoning, Asiatic cholera I., sporadic cholera, catarrh of bile-ducts, congestion of liver, cancer of liver or pancreas, concussion of spine, acute enteritis, foreign

body in throat, acute catarrhal gastritis, acute erythematous gastritis, chronic gastritis, hydrophobia, hooping cough, irritant poisoning, lead colic, migraine, Menière's disease, mediastinal tumour, measles (prodr.), simple meningitis, pregnancy, post-pharyngeal abscess, peritonitis, perforation of stomach, pelvic cellulitis, pelvic peritonitis, quinsy, relaxed uvula, round worms, sea-sickness, shock, scarlatina (prodr.), typhus, variola (prodr.).

VOMITING.—Cerebral: Apoplexy, concussion of brain, compression of brain, congestion of brain (s), cerebellar disease, cerebro-spinal meningitis (onset green), epilepsy, chronic hydrocephalus, hypertrophy of brain, simple meningitis, tubercular meningitis, Menière's disease, sea-sickness, shock, tumour of brain.

Irritative: Alcoholism, arsenic-poisoning, 'bilious attack,' colic, cirrhosis of stomach, Asiatic cholera, sporadic cholera, copper-poisoning (greenish, but turns blue on addition of ammonia), catarrh of bile-ducts, cancer of intestine, cirrhosis of liver, congestion of liver, cancer of liver pancreas or stomach, cancer of pylorus (long after food), dyspepsia (s. pyrosis), dilatation of stomach, emetics, acute phlegmonous

enteritis, flatulence, chronic gastritis (x), acute catarrhal gastritis, acute erythematous gastritis, strangulated hernia, intestinal obstruction (early and repeated, if small intestine; later and fæcal, if large); irritant poisoning, irritant food, intussusception (fæcal if near valve), lead colic, overloaded stomach, peritonitis (acute or chronic), acute pharyngitis, prussic acid poisoning, phosphorus-poisoning (rarely phosphorescent), roundworm, typhlitis, ulcer of stomach or intestine. **Reflex:** Ascites (s), amyloid liver, enlarged bronchial glands, concussion of spine, cystitis, dysmenorrhœa, ulcerative endocarditis, gall-stones, hysteria, acute hepatitis, hepatic abscess, hooping cough, intercostal neuralgia, irritation of pneumogastric, lymphadenoma, mediastinal tumour, acute metritis, muscular asthenopia, migraine, acute myocarditis, oöphoritis, acute lobular pneumonia, pelvic cellulitis, pelvic peritonitis, acute spinal paralysis (adults, onset), perforation of stomach, pregnancy (esp. morning, u. to 3rd month), renal colic, trichinosis. **Toxæmic:** Addison's disease, anæmia, ague (præm. s), acute yellow atrophy, Bright's disease, conium-poisoning, suppressed gout, mumps

(onset), roseola, remittent fever, scarlatina (onset), uræmia, variola (onset), yellow fever (I., clear fluid; II., black).

HÆMATEMESIS. — Amenorrhœa, acute yellow atrophy, arsenic-poisoning (streaks), aneurysm rupturing into stomach, cirrhosis of stomach, cancer of stomach or liver (s), cirrhosis of liver, congestion of liver, dengué, dilatation of stomach (s), chronic catarrhal gastritis, hyperæmia of stomach, hæmophilia, intussusception (streaks), irritant poisoning, leucocythæmia, mitral constriction, purpura hæmorrhagica, pyæmia, portal obstruction, acute phosphorus-poisoning, severe remittent, swallowed blood, scurvy, typhus, ulcer of stomach or intestine, valvular disease, malignant variola, yellow fever. If the coffee-ground appearance be doubtfully due to blood, test for the iron of the latter with ferrocyanide of potassium, which will give a bluish colour.

ERUCTATIONS.—Angina pectoris (term.), dyspepsia (esp. atonic), dilatation of stomach (acid), dysentery, chronic gastritis (acid), hysteria, acute metritis, peritonitis, trichinosis (early).

PYROSIS.—Cancer of pancreas, dyspepsia, chronic gastritis.

SPUTA

SCANTY. — Acute bronchitis (onset), catarrhe sec, diphtheritic laryngitis (beginning), hay fever, chronic laryngitis, malignant disease of lung, acute pleurisy (or absent).

FROTHY.—Acute bronchitis II., bronchorrhœa (watery and abundant), emphysema, gangrene of lung (upper layer), acute lobular pneumonia, œdema of lungs.

VISCID.—Acute bronchitis II. (s), capillary bronchitis, whooping cough, acute pneumonia, pneumonic phthisis.

MUCOUS (SPUTA CRUDA).—Spasmodic asthma (termination of slight attack), acute bronchitis III., enlarged bronchial glands, enteric fever, emphysema, whooping cough, infiltrated cancer of lungs, influenza, acute laryngitis (with hard pellets), mediastinal abscess, measles, acute lobular pneumonia, pharyngitis, phthisis I.

MUCO-PURULENT (SPUTA COCTA). — Spasmodic asthma (end of severe attack), chronic bronchitis, whooping cough III., hydatids of lung, measles (defervescence), acute pneumonia (resol.), phthisis.

PURULENT.—Enlarged bronchial glands,

acute bronchitis (late), capillary bronchitis, old chronic bronchitis, bursting of abscess of mediastinum, liver or lung, of empyæma or of pyonephrosis into lung (rush of pus).

NUMMULAR. — Chronic bronchitis (x), bronchorrhœa, bronchiectasis, cirrhosis of lung, phthisis (cavity).

RUSTY. — Acute pneumonia, pneumonic phthisis, pyæmia, acute tuberculosis.

‘GOOSEBERRY SKINS’ (ECHINOCOCCI). — Hydatids of or invading lung.

CASTS. — Plastic bronchitis, diphtheria, acute pneumonia.

BLACK SPECKS. — Gangrene of lung, inhalation of coal-dust, fog, or smoke, phthisis.

FETID. — Bronchiectasis, cirrhosis of lung, gangrene of lung (with tinder-like masses), phthisis (large cavity).

BLOOD-STREAKED. — Abscess of lungs, acute bronchitis (s), chronic bronchitis (s), plastic bronchitis, violent coughing, emphysema, sequela of hæmoptysis, malformation of heart, mediastinal abscess, malignant disease of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy (dark), acute lobular pneumonia, chronic pharyngitis, phthisis II., retching, spongy gums, tonsillitis, typhus (prodr.).

HÆMOPTYSIS. — Amenorrhœa, aortic aneurysm, aneurysm or atheroma of branch of pulmonary artery, pulmonary apoplexy (dark, scanty), bronchiectasis, enlarged bronchial glands, cirrhosis of lungs, capillary hæmorrhage from bronchi, cancer of lung, mechanical congestion of lungs, embolism of lung, empyæma (previous to bursting), gangrene of lung, hypertrophy of heart, connective tissue hypertrophy of heart, hæmophilia, hydatids of lung, active hyperæmia of lungs, leucocythemia, mediastinal tumours, malingering, malformation of heart, phthisis, purpura hæmorrhagica, rupture of systemic aneurysm, scurvy, syphilitic disease of lungs, spurious (from mouth, nose, throat, or teeth), hæmorrhagic small-pox, chronic tuberculosis, wound of lung (broken end of rib, &c.).

MICROSCOPIC CHARACTERS. — **Bacilli** (coloured deeply with methylene blue and not discoloured with vesuvin): **Tubercle.** **Curschmann Spirals:** Inflammation of bronchioles. **Charcot-Leyden Crystals:** Spasmodic asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema. **Elastic Tissue** (boil the flocculi-containing sputa with caustic soda): **Bronchiectasis, gangrene of lung,**

pulmonary abscess, phthisis of all kinds. **Fat Crystals** : Gangrene, vomicae. **Hooklets** : Hydatids. **Pollen** : Hay asthma, or adventitious.

DISCHARGES

VAGINAL.—**Leucorrhœa** : Anæmia, ante-flexion (x), chlorosis, congestion of uterus, chronic cervical catarrh, chronic endometritis, gonorrhœa, hypertrophied cervix, chronic metritis, prolapsus uteri, chronic pelvic peritonitis, uterine polypus, retroflexion, sarcoma uteri (watery, inoffensive), ulceration of cervix, worms (in children). **Sanguineo-purulent** : Bursting of pelvic abscess, cancer of uterus, hæmorrhagic endometritis, purulent endometritis, acute metritis. **Shreds and Membranes** : Abortion, dysmenorrhœa, retained placental membrane. **Offensive** : Cancer of uterus, death of foetus, endometritis, puerperal state (moderately), retained placenta or clots.

URETHRAL.—Catarrh of urethra, chancre in urethra, foreign body, gleet, gonorrhœa, prostatitis, urethritis.

SPERMATORRHŒA.—Masturbation, locomotor ataxy, normal at intervals in chaste men, nervous exhaustion, venereal excess.

THE BLOOD

AGLOBULISM (diminution of red corpuscles). — Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia, lymphadenoma, phthisis.

LAKE BLOOD.—Hyperpyrexia, malaria, phosphorus-poisoning, sunstroke.

INCREASE OF WHITE CELLS.—Amyloid (red cells, ill-defined), glandular enlargement, glanders, inflammation, leucocythæmia (1 white to 4 red), phthisis, tuberculosis.

DIMINUTION OF WHITE CELLS.—Chlorosis, malaria.

INCREASE OF FIBRIN. (?)—Pneumonia, phthisis, rheumatism, serous inflammations.

DECREASE OF FIBRIN.—Enteritis and inflammation of other mucous surfaces, emphysema, hæmophilia, hæmorrhage, low fevers, scurvy.

EXCESS OF WATER (hydræmia).—Hæmorrhage, pregnancy.

ACETONE.—Diabetic coma.

PIGMENT. — Pernicious intermittent, malarious remittent.

FILARIA SANGUINIS HOMINIS. — Chyluria.

SPIRILLUM OBERMEYERI. — Relapsing fever.

GROUPS OF GRANULES.—Phthisis.

BACILLI.—Malignant pustule, malaria, æ. pneumonia, lepra, septicæmia, tuberculosis, and some of the exanthemata.

BREATHING

SLOW.—Apoplexy, spasmodic asthma (s), ague (warm stage), coma (q. v.), collapse, chloral poisoning, cerebral tumour, shock.

STERTOROUS.—Apoplexy, acute yellow atrophy, bronchitis (s), coma (q. v.), concussion of brain, chloroform-poisoning, epilepsy III., exhaustion, fractures of skull, hypertrophied tonsils, simple meningitis (late), narcotic poisoning, sudden cedema of lungs, paralysis of soft palate, quinsy, suffocation, uræmia (hissing).

STRIDOR. — Aortic aneurysm, obstructed bronchus, enlarged bronchial glands, mediastinal tumours, paralysis of recurrent laryngeal nerve.

SIGHING. — Addison's disease, anæmia of brain, collapse, dilatation of heart, distension of stomach, emotion, lesion of medulla, simple meningitis, tubercular

meningitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, shock, spurious hydrocephalus, syncope.

SHALLOW.—Angina pectoris, collapse, coma-vigil, congestion of lungs, collapse of lungs, congestion of brain, capillary bronchitis, hooping cough (inv.), intercostal neuralgia, lead-poisoning, lobular pneumonia, acute pneumonia, paralysis of diaphragm, diaphragmatic pleurisy, peritonitis (suprathoracic), acute pleurisy, syncope, trance.

JERKING.—Spasmodic asthma, hysteria, hydrophobia, hemiplegia, intercostal neuralgia, laryngismus, acute pleurisy (onset), fractured ribs, rheumatism of intercostals, spinal irritation.

IRREGULAR. — Apoplexie foudroyante, collapse, chorea, collapse of lungs (pause after inspiration), spurious hydrocephalus, lesion of medulla, simple meningitis, tubercular meningitis, shock, tumours of brain.

‘ CHEYNE - STOKES ’ (apnoea, feeble breathing, *crescendo*, *diminuendo*, apnoea) apoplexy (termination), fatty degeneration of heart, meningitis, typhic state, uræmia.

THORACIC.—Ascites, abdominal tumours, diaphragmatic pleurisy, emphysema, meteorism, pregnancy, peritonitis, pa-

ralysis of diaphragm, extreme pericardial effusion.

ABDOMINAL. — Double pleurisy, spinal paralysis (cervical region), strychnia-poisoning, tetanus.

LABOURED. — Aconite-poisoning, acute dyspnœa (q.v.), glanders, lesion of medulla.

DYSPNŒA.¹—Aneurysm of heart, ascites, (late), spasmodic asthma (expiratory), angina pectoris, aortic aneurysm, Addison's disease (on exertion), anæmia (on exertion), acute ascending paralysis (late), ague (cold stage), acute bronchitis (moderate), capillary bronchitis, bronchorrhœa (during cough), plugged or compressed bronchus, enlarged bronchial glands, beriberi, chlorosis (on exertion), cirrhosis of lung, cancer of larynx, congestion of lungs, Asiatic cholera, sporadic cholera, cirrhosis of liver (slight), collapse of lungs, conium-poisoning, dilatation of heart, displacement of heart, diaphragmatic pleurisy, paralysis of diaphragm, tonic spasm of diaphragm, acute endocarditis, emphysema (exp.), enteric fever (3rd

¹ In children under three years, the breathing is normally 35 to 40 ; between three and five years, 26 ; thence it gradually diminishes until it reaches the normal number at about 18.

week), exophthalmic goitre, fatty degeneration of heart (esp. on ascending), fibroid disease of heart (on exertion), foreign body in air-tubes, gangrene of lung, goitre (s), glanders, acute glossitis, hypertrophy of heart (on exertion), hepatic abscess (upper surface), large hydatids of liver, hydatids of lung, acute hepatitis, hyperæmia of lung, hyperpyrexial sun-stroke, gouty heart (intermittent), intercostal neuralgia, intestinal obstruction (s), influenza, impure air, infancy, laryngeal phthisis, leucocythæmia, acute laryngitis, chronic laryngitis (on exertion), large laryngeal polypus, diphtheritic laryngitis (insp.), lymphadenoma, laryngismus stridulus, spasmodic laryngitis, acute myocarditis (urgent), malformation of heart, mediastinal abscess, mediastinal tumour, spinal meningitis (cervical), malignant disease of lung, meteorism, cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, œdema of lungs, obesity, pyrexia (slight), pneumothorax (sudden), phthisis, paralysis of recurrent laryngeal nerve (on movement), pneumoperitoneum, postpharyngeal abscess, acute pleurisy, pericarditis, peritonitis, adherent pericardium, pulmonary apoplexy (sudden), acute pneumonia, lobular pneumonia,

quinsy, rarefied air, relapsing fever, acute rheumatism, † remittent fever, rigors, rickets (slight), stenosis of trachea (hissing), spasm of glottis (insp.), syphilitic heart, scurvy, sunstroke, acute tuberculosis, thrombosis of pulmonary artery, uræmia. **Paroxysmal:** Aortic aneurysm, spasmodic asthma, angina pectoris, enlarged bronchial glands, compression of trachea, plastic bronchitis, embolism of pulmonary artery, greatly elongated uvula, foreign body in air-passages, hydrophobia, lymphadenoma, laryngeal polypus, spasm of larynx, acute laryngitis, lobular pneumonia (s), malformation of heart, mediastinal tumour, œdema glottidis, œdema of lungs, strychnine-poisoning, trichinosis, tetanus, tetany.

CHOKING. — Displacement of heart, diphtheritic laryngitis, displacement of trachea, fatty degeneration of heart, foreign body in trachea, hydrophobia, laryngeal growths, œdema glottidis, strychnine, tetanus.

ORTHOPNŒA. *See* DECUBITUS.

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DECUBITUS

SIDE.—**Right:** Right cirrhosis, or collapse of lung, right pleural effusion, right pneumothorax (u). **Left:** Cirrhosis, or collapse of left lung, pericardial effusion, left pneumothorax, left pleural effusion. **Coiled:** Affections of brain or its membranes, gall-stones, renal colic. **BACK.**—Acute rheumatism, enteric fever (3rd week), typhic state. **Back with knees flexed:** Peritonitis, pericarditis, typhlitis. **Sitting up:** (orthopnœa) Spasmodic asthma, cervical caries (head supported by hands), acute dyspnœa (q. v.).

GAIT

HOBBLING.—Corns, disease of bones or joints of one leg; gout, hip-disease, injuries to, or inflammatory affections of, limb; paralysis, commencing perityphlitis, rheumatism, sciatica, shortening of one limb (q. v.).

TOTTERING.—Senile atrophy of brain, bromism, cerebellar disease, chronic hydrocephalus, chronic meningitis, mollities ossium.

DRUNKEN.—Apoplexy (præm.), compression of brain I., faintness, general paralysis of insane, locomotor ataxy (falls when eyes are closed—later, prancing), tumour of brain. *See* GIDDINESS.

HEAD BACK—FEET APART.—Ascites, abdominal tumours, obesity, pregnancy.

UNCLASSIFIED. — Chorea, slow uneven shuffling; emphysema, stooping; hæmatoma of dura mater, uncertain; mercurialism, running; paralysis agitans, head bent forwards, beyond centre of gravity; pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, waddling on tiptoe; spasmodic spinal paralysis, feet together dragged forward with jerking movement.

HANDWRITING

INDISTINCT. — Alcoholism, cold hand, disseminated sclerosis (vibratile), gout, general paralysis of insane, rheumatism, chronic softening, senile atrophy, writer's cramp.

IMPOSSIBLE.—Aphasia (with exception of name or a few words).

MAL-CO-ORDINATION

Chorea, cerebellar disease, locomotor ataxy (first of lower, then of upper extremities), progressive muscular atrophy, sclerosis of antero-lateral columns (esp. arms), writer's cramp, and other technic pareses.

PARALYSIS

BILATERAL.—Spinal apoplexy or other lesion of upper cervical portion of spinal cord, acute ascending paralysis (late), basilar meningitis (x), encephalitis, general paralysis of insane, chronic hydrocephalus, hæmorrhage or tumour of centre of pons, tumour of medulla, tumours or other lesions in both lobes of cerebrum.

HEMIPLEGIA.—Abscess of brain (incomplete at first), atrophy of one lobe, compression of brain, cerebral hæmorrhage, cerebellar disease, cerebro-spinal meningitis (x), embolism of cerebral artery, hæmorrhage in lateral tract of pons, hæmatoma of dura mater (unilateral, II.), hysteria (x—mouth unaffected), internal nodes, lesion of medulla (x), simple men-

ingitis, softening of brain, tumour of brain, unilateral lesion of upper cervical cord (rare).

PARAPLEGIA.—Acute ascending paralysis I., aneurysm of abdominal or descending aorta, spinal apoplexy, beri-beri, chronic atrophic spinal paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis (s), slow compression of cord, caries of spine, diphtheritic paralysis (subsequently affecting arms), gout of spinal cord, chronic hydrocephalus (s), hysteria, spinal hyperæmia (incomplete), infantile paralysis, acute or chronic myelitis, spinal meningitis, certain poisons as arsenic (ascending), aconitia, alcohol, conium, ergot, lead, prussic acid, veratria; rheumatic spinal meningitis, reflex paraplegia (worms, &c.), spina bifida (s), tumours in spinal canal.

LOCAL—**Facial:** (a) *Intracranial*.—Progressive muscular atrophy (partial), cerebro-spinal meningitis, meningitis; syphilis, softening, tumour, or hæmorrhage in pons or below nucleus; (b) *in canal*, caries, exostosis, hæmorrhage, rheumatism, syphilis; (c) *where nerve superficial*, &c., cold, diphtheria, injury, parotitis, rheumatism, tumours. **Sixth Nerve:** Intracranial aneurysm, locomotor ataxy (transient),

lesion of pons, meningitis, syphilis, tumour.

See EYE. **Third Nerve:** Diphtheria (ciliaris), interpeduncular lesion, lesion of crus, rheumatism, meningitis, syphilis.

See EYE. **One Arm:** Innominate aneurysm (right), dental caries (x), infantile paralysis, lead-poisoning, simple meningitis, progressive muscular atrophy (in right hand, I.), writer's cramp. **Unclassified:** Spinal apoplexy, spinal concussion (s), hypertrophy of brain, injury to a motor nerve, infantile paralysis (u. one leg first), lesion of medulla, neuritis (paresis of distribution), pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis (legs and back—muscles large), progressive muscular atrophy (hand first, then shoulder and trunk), simple meningitis, spinal meningitis (late), acute spinal paralysis (adults), disseminated sclerosis (first one leg, then the other, then one arm, then both), tumour of brain, tumour of cord, unilateral lesion of (dorsal) cord.

OF DEGLUTITION.—Diphtheritic paralysis, glosso-labio-laryngeal paralysis, lesion of medulla, progressive muscular atrophy, disseminated sclerosis. *See also* DYSPHAGIA.

OF ARTICULATION.—Bilateral lesion of

anterior third of internal capsule, or of portion of third left frontal convolution, facial paralysis (for labials), general paralysis of insane, double glosso-labio-laryngeal paralysis, lesion of medulla, progressive muscular atrophy. *See* SPEECH.

SOFT PALATE.—Diphtheria, glosso-labio-laryngeal paralysis, lesion of medulla, paralysis of spinal accessory.

CROSSED PARALYSIS.—**Hemiplegia with paralysis of opposite facial:** Lesion of pons (sometimes sixth nerve is included). **Paralysis of one arm and opposite leg:** Infantile paralysis (s). **Hemiplegia and opposite 3rd nerve:** Lesion of crus. **Hemiplegia with paralysis of opposite side of tongue:** Caries of upper cervical vertebræ; meningitis, syphilis, tumours, &c. involving spinal fibres of hypoglossal nerve and one half of upper part of cord.

REFLEX EXCITABILITY

LOST.—Asphyxia, severe apoplexy, spinal apoplexy, anæsthesia of peripheral origin, severe catalepsy, coma, cholera II., profound narcotisation, peripheral paralysis, acute spinal paralysis (adults), chronic atrophic spinal paralysis, trance.

INCREASED.—Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, infancy, primary sclerosis of lateral columns, spinal meningitis, spasmodic spinal paralysis, tetanus.

KNEE JERK.—**Lost**: Disease of upper lumbar region of cord, locomotor ataxy, transverse softening of cord.

EXAGGERATED.—Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, disseminated sclerosis, spasmodic spinal paralysis I., slow compression of cord.

ANKLE CLONUS.—Disease of upper or mid-lumbar region of cord, disseminated sclerosis, pressure on antero-lateral columns of cord, sequel of unilateral convulsions, slow compression of cord, spasmodic spinal paralysis.

MUSCULAR SPASM

TWITCHING AND SUBSULTUS.—Apoplexy, abscess of brain, aura epileptica, chorea, compression of brain, congestion of brain, cerebral hæmorrhage, cerebral anæmia, delirium tremens (late), enteric fever (3rd week), epilepsy II., encephalitis, hyperpyrexia, spurious hydrocephalus, hysteria, intestinal irritation, jaundice, myelitis, meningitis, neuroma, neuritis (local), petit

mal, progressive muscular atrophy (fibrillary), prostration, acute rheumatism, round-worms, spinal concussion, spinal apoplexy I., chronic atrophic spinal paralysis, spasmodic spinal paralysis, disseminated sclerosis, strychnine (nervous people or overdose), tumour of brain or spinal cord, typhic state (q. v.), uræmia.

HICCUGH (singultus).—Addison's disease, alcoholism, cancer of stomach, cholera (convalescence), collapse, dysmenorrhœa, dyspepsia, distended stomach, diaphragmatic pleurisy, enteric fever III., gangrene of lung, hydrocephalus, hepatitis, hæmorrhage, hysteria (or globus), intestinal obstruction, meningitis, mental emotions, peritonitis (esp. diaphragmatic), pregnancy, pancreatic disease, septicæmia, strangulated hernia, tumour of brain pressing on eighth nerve, typhic state (q. v.).

TREMBLING.—Chronic alcoholism, delirium tremens, disseminated sclerosis (on voluntary movement), enteric fever, glanders, chronic hydrocephalus, hysteria (only on voluntary movement), jaundice (x), mercurialism (on attempting a movement—upper limbs first), paralysis agitans (coarse, head unaffected during sleep),

general paralysis of insane (fibrillary), progressive muscular atrophy, strychnine-poisoning, typhic state.

JACTITATION AND JERKING.—Chorea, spinal concussion, slow compression of cord, cerebro-spinal meningitis, extensive hæmorrhage, hysteria, locomotor ataxy, long and severe pain, severe pericarditis, strychnine-poisoning, tetanus, typhic state.

SALAAM CONVULSIONS.—Dentition, epilepsy, cerebral disorders.

CONVULSIONS.—Anæmia of brain (esp. if sudden), abscess of brain, asphyxia (term.), aortic stenosis, acute yellow atrophy, Addison's disease (s), apoplexy (cortex), ague (cold stage in children), blow on head, acute Bright's disease (late), compression of brain (term.), cerebral hæmorrhage (s), congestion of brain (s), cerebro-spinal meningitis, cirrhosis of kidney, coal-gas poisoning (term. s), child-bed, cysticerci of brain, collapse of lung (children, s), diarrhœa, disseminated sclerosis (late), epilepsy, exostosis of skull, exhaustion, 'emotional milk,' spasmodic ergotism, erysipelas (children—onset), acute enteritis (children), encephalitis, fright, general paralysis of insane, gallstones (x), suppressed gout, double hydro-

nephrosis, spurious hydrocephalus, hyperpyrexia, hæmatoma of dura mater, hysteria, hydrophobia (tetanoid), hæmorrhage, chronic hydrocephalus, hypertrophy of brain, improper food (infants), intemperance, intussusception, infantile paralysis (onset), jaundice (x), irritating scar, lead-poisoning, tubercular meningitis, minute cerebral aneurysms, malformation of heart, mental strain, meningitis simplex, onset of exanthemata, or of acute inflammatory diseases in children, overloaded stomach, pregnancy, acute pneumonia (children), pachymeningitis, chronic poisoning by arsenic (term.), by brucia, hydrocyanic acid II. (s), nux vomica, picrotoxine, strychnine, tobacco and narcotico-irritants generally, round-worms, softening of brain, spina bifida (about to burst), starvation, syphilitic nodes &c., sunstroke, strain, tetanus, tapeworm, tumour of brain, thrombosis of brain (esp. if near cortex), thickening of skull, uræmia.

CRAMPS. — Asiatic cholera, sporadic cholera, cancer of intestine, constipation, colic, ergotism, flatulence, gout, gastrointestinal irritation, hernia, intussusception, lead-poisoning, pregnancy, progres-

sive muscular atrophy (early), poisoning by arsenic and tartar emetic, sciatica, tumours of cord.

TONIC SPASM AND RIGIDITY.—(Late rigidity is persistent, early rigidity disappears during sleep). Abscess near joint, spinal apoplexy (slight), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (late), catalepsy (universal and 'waxy'), cerebral hæmorrhage (if general and associated with coma = ventricular hæmorrhage), cerebellar disease (esp. of nucha), cerebro-spinal meningitis, slow compression of cord (late), disseminated sclerosis (late), spasmodic ergotism, epilepsy II., hysteria, hysterio-epilepsy (intervals), labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis (late—limbs), primary lateral sclerosis (late), acute myelitis, spinal meningitis (back and limbs), tubercular meningitis, paralysis agitans (late), pelvic cellulitis (one thigh), spasmodic spinal paralysis (late), strumous synovitis, strychnine-poisoning, tetanus, trichinosis, thrombosis of brain, tumour of brain, tetany (esp. fingers and toes). *See JOINTS.*

TRISMUS. — Abscess near masseter, cerebro-spinal meningitis (s), cold, dentition (esp. of wisdom teeth), dental irritation, epilepsy, facial neuralgia, hysteria,

intestinal worms, mumps, disease of maxilla, simple meningitis (s), strychnia-poisoning (early), tetanus, severe tetany.

EMPROSTHOTOS.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis, intra-meningeal spinal hæmorrhage I.

OPISTHOTOS. — Hysterical convulsions, poisoning by strychnia, spinal meningitis, tetanus, uræmia.

LARYNGISMUS.—Aortic aneurysm, epilepsy I., hydrophobia (clonic), intra-thoracic tumour, measles, rickets.

SPASM OF SWALLOW.—Hydrophobia, strychnia, tetanus.

SPASM OF INSPIRATORY MUSCLES.—Epilepsy (s), hydrophobia, tetanus, tetany.

PICKING BEDCLOTHES. — Typhic state (q. v.).

INTELLECT

DULL (HEBETUDE).—Anæmia of brain, atrophy of brain, cerebellar disease, chorea, constipation, cerebro-spinal meningitis, dysentery, disseminated sclerosis, dementia, encephalitis (late), enteric fever (2nd week), effusion into ventricles, hyperpyrexia, hypertrophy of brain, hæmatoma of dura mater, chronic hydrocephalus,

spurious hydrocephalus, influenza, chronic meningitis, myxœdema, general paralysis of insane, relapsing fever, starvation, thrombosis of cerebral arteries, typhus (from commencement).

PRECOCIOUS.—Hypertrophy of brain (u), rickets (s).

CONFUSED. — Cerebral hæmorrhage (præm.), compression of brain, cervico-occipital neuralgia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, hypertrophy of brain, malingering, softening of brain, senile atrophy, tumour of brain. *See* DULL.

LOSS OF MEMORY.—Bromism, dementia, general paralysis of brain, chronic hydrocephalus, hæmatoma of dura mater, menopause (s), chronic meningitis, chronic softening, senile atrophy of brain, thrombosis of cerebral vessels, tumour of brain.

ILLUSIONS OR HALLUCINATIONS.—Aura epileptica, cinchonism (x), conium-poisoning, delirium tremens, enteric fever, ergotism, hydrophobia, hyperæmia of brain, insanity, myxœdema, typhic state.

DELUSIONS.—Dementia, general paralysis of insane, hysteria, hypochondriasis, myxœdema (late), mania, melancholia.

DELIRIUM. — Acute yellow atrophy, chronic anæmia of brain, acute bronchitis

(x), cerebral hæmorrhage II., capillary bronchitis (late), severe chorea, cerebro-spinal meningitis, dysentery, dysmenorrhœa (x), delirium a potû, delirium tremens (I. noisy, II. mumbling), erysipelas, exanthemata (præm. in children), enteric fever, encephalitis, suppressed gout, gall-stones (x), glanders, gangrene of lung (muttering), hyperæmia of brain, hyperpyrexia, hydrophobia. hæmorrhage, pernicious intermittent (furious, s), jaundice (x), leucocythæmia (x), acute myocarditis, acute delirious mania, milk fever (s), measles, meningitis, acute pneumonia, pericarditis, poisoning by belladonna, conium, camphor, cocculus indicus, fungi, henbane, opium, phosphorus, or stramonium; acute rheumatism, remittent fever, septicæmia, scarlatina, acute tuberculosis, trichinosis (late), typhus (muttering), typhic state, uræmia, variola.

LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS.—Addison's disease (temporary), atrophy of heart (temp.), administration of chloroform, ether, nitrous oxide, &c., anæmia of brain, collapse (incomplete), concussion of brain (rarely complete), catalepsy (incomplete), epilepsy II., spasmodic ergotism (final), fatty degeneration of heart, gouty heart,

hysteria (s), internal hæmorrhage, malformation of heart, petit mal (momentary), syphilitic heart, shock, syncope, aortic stenosis (repeated), trance, typhic state. See COMA.

EMOTIONS

EXCITEMENT.—Cerebral anæmia, congestion of brain, mania, poisoning by alcohol I., amylene. aniline, chloroform, creasote, carbolic acid. nitro-glycerine, or turpentine.

DEPRESSION.—Angina pectoris, bromism, 'bilious attack,' congestion of liver, dysentery, disseminated sclerosis, hypochondriasis, hydrophobia, hysteria, iodism, menopause, melancholia, mercurialism, pericarditis, poisoning by aconite, Calabar bean, hemlock, hydrocyanic acid, lobelia, tartar emetic, or tobacco.

ALTERNATING. — Chlorosis, hysteria, menopause, chronic softening.

CHANGE OF TEMPER.—Aura epileptica, enteric fever (2nd week), exophthalmic goître (præm.), melancholia, pregnancy.

IRRITABILITY.—Anæmia of brain, congestion of brain, congestion of liver, catalepsy (præm.), dilatation of heart, enceph-

phalitis I., gout, hypertrophy of brain, jaundice, lithæmia, myxœdema (late), menopause, mental strain, malformation of heart.

VOICE

APHONIA.—Aortic aneurysm, acute ascending paralysis (late), enlarged bronchial glands, coryza (s), contracted cicatrices of vocal cords, cholera, diphtheritic laryngitis, exhaustion, exophthalmic goitre (s), excessive vocal exertion, follicular pharyngitis, hysteria, insanity, intestinal obstruction (late), lead palsy, lesion of medulla (x), chronic laryngitis (s), mediastinal tumour (or cracked), œdema glottidis, post-pharyngeal abscess, paralysis of vocal cords, rheumatic arthritis (s), syphilitic disease of larynx, trichinosis, violent emotion.

WEAK.—Cholera, emphysema, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis, paralysis of recurrent laryngeal nerves (monotonous if both; cracked on exertion if only one affected), phthisis II., tracheotomy (or other open wound of windpipe), tubercular laryngitis. *See also* APHONIA.

HOARSE.—Aortic aneurysm (s), alcoholism (thick), acute bronchitis (at first),

congestion of larynx, cholera, coryza (slightly), diphtheritic laryngitis, exophthalmic goître, enlarged bronchial glands, exhaustion, follicular pharyngitis, acute laryngitis, chronic laryngitis, measles, chronic pharyngitis, post-pharyngeal abscess, paralysis of superior laryngeal nerve, syphilitic disease of larynx, tubercular laryngitis, tumour of larynx, variola (s).

NASAL.—Coryza, diphtheritic paralysis, hay fever, hypertrophied tonsils, labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis, acute pharyngitis, nasal polypus, paralysis of soft palate, post-pharyngeal abscess, quinsy, excentric septum, typhus (prod.), variola (prod.)

HIGH-PITCHED. — Cleft palate, high palatine arch, paralysis of both abductors of vocal cords.

SHRIEKS.—Anæmia of brain, congestion of brain, epilepsy I., congenital hydrocephalus, spurious hydrocephalus, hysterical convulsions, night terrors (children), pain, tubercular meningitis.

CRY OF INFANTS.—Colic (furious), collapse of lung (whining), diphtheria II. (aphonic), hereditary syphilis (hoarse, high-pitched).

SPEECH

MUTISM. — Aphasia (except a few sounds), complete deafness in children under six, glossitis, hysteria, idiocy, softening of brain.

INDISTINCT.—Apoplexy (præm. and re-action), ague (cold stage), bromism, diphtheritic paralysis, disseminated sclerosis, facial paralysis (for labials), glossitis, hysteria (s), hemiplegia, labio-glossolaryngeal paralysis (first linguals, then labials), lesion of Broca's convolution, pons, or medulla ; mumps, progressive muscular atrophy, paralysis agitans (slow and laboured), general paralysis of insane, paralysis of soft palate (esp. if double), paralysis of hypoglossal, chronic softening, toothlessness, tumour of brain, typhic state.

NASAL. *See* VOICE.

INTERRUPTED.—Acute dyspnoea (q. v.), chorea, stammering.

COUGH

DRY OR HACKING.—Acute bronchitis I., bronchial catarrh I., catarrhe sec, chronic enteritis, foreign substance in air-passages, chronic gastritis, hysteria (ringing), hay asthma, hypertrophy of heart, acute hepatitis, influenza I., inhalation of acrid fumes, chronic laryngitis, acute pleurisy, acute pneumonia I., polypus of larynx, relaxed uvula.

HOARSE OR BARKING. — Aneurysm (metallic), acute bronchitis I. (s), diphtheritic laryngitis I., hysteria, hydrophobia, hooping cough (inv.), heart affections, irritation of stomach, acute laryngitis, spasmodic laryngitis, measles, mediastinal tumour, masturbation (s), œdema glottidis I., polypus of larynx, pneumothorax (metallic), typhus.

PAROXYSMAL.—Acute bronchitis, plastic bronchitis, bronchorrhœa, bronchiectasis, cirrhosis of lung, dorsal caries I., enlarged bronchial glands, gall-stones, hysteria, hooping cough, mediastinal tumour, polypus of larynx.

UNCLASSIFIED.—Capillary bronchitis, mechanical congestion of lungs, collapse

of lungs (continual and powerless), cancer of lungs, dyspepsia, diphtheritic paralysis (on eating), emphysema (feeble), enteric fever, gastric irritation, hydatids of lung, large hydatids of liver, acute hyperæmia of lungs, leucocythæmia, lesion of medulla, measles, mediastinal abscess or tumour, malformation of heart, œdema of lungs (retching), polypus or other disorder of ear, phthisis, acute pharyngitis, fibrous polypus of nose, pressure on pneumogastric, recurrent, or sympathetic nerve, acute rheumatism (slight), acute tuberculosis, typhus.

INABILITY TO COUGH.—Paralysis of diaphragm, diaphragmatic pleurisy (s), acute peritonitis (s).

ODOUR

FOUL BREATH.—Chronic alcoholism, bronchiectasis, bronchorrhœa, cancrum oris, caries of jaw or teeth, constipation, diabetes (rotten apples), dyspepsia, diphtheria, fæcal accumulation, acute catarrhal gastritis, gangrenous sore-throat, gangrene of lung (intense), glossitis, mercurialism, measles, necrosis of jaw, pyopneumothorax with fistula, acute

phosphorus-poisoning (alliaceous), salivation, stomatitis, scurvy, scarlatina, typhus, uræmia (urinous: a glass rod dipped in HCl gives white fumes when held before mouth), variola.

PERSPIRATION.—Glanders (sour), itch (mouldy), jaundice (musky), peritonitis (musky), acute rheumatism (sour).

URINE.—**Milky:** Chyluria. **Like Violets:** Ingestion of turpentine. **Like Apples:** Diabetes. **Ammoniacal:** Cystitis, retention, &c. *See URINE, Volatile Alkali.*

TEMPERATURE

SUBNORMAL.—Addison's disease, alcoholic coma, spasmodic asthma, apoplexy (subsequently arising), acute yellow atrophy, catalepsy, Asiatic cholera (s. to 94°), sporadic cholera (to 96°), collapse, collapse of lungs, cancer, chloral poisoning, cirrhosis of lungs, carbolic acid poisoning, diabetes, enteric fever (morning, 3rd week), hæmorrhage, chronic heart-disease, intestinal obstruction, myxœdema (94° – 98°), melancholia, malformation of heart, phthisis (morning), perforation of bowel (s), acute pneumonia (after crisis s),

relapsing fever (defervescence), starvation, sclerema neonatorum (s. to 72°), shock, trance, tubercular meningitis (late, x).

LOCAL LOWERING. — Aura epileptica (one extremity), spinal apoplexy I. limbs; chronic atrophic spinal paralysis, slow compression of cord (limbs), acute spinal paralysis of adults, transverse softening of cord. *See* SENSATION.

RAISED (PYREXIA). — Abscess, acute aortitis, ague (cold stage, 100° – 101° ; hot stage, 105° F.), apoplexy II., bronchiectasis, acute bronchitis, capillary bronchitis, acute Bright's disease, cancrum oris, coryza, cystitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis (st. of reaction, 100° – 101°), cirrhosis of lung (slightly), dengué, dentition, diphtheria, dysentery, irritative diarrhoea, acute endometritis, erysipelas, acute enteritis, acute endocarditis, encephalitis, empyæma, febricula, febris ardens, exophthalmic goitre, acute erythematous gastritis, acute glaucoma, gall-stone colic, glanders, gout, acute glossitis, gonorrhoea, hæmophilic arthritis, hay asthma, acute hepatitis, herpes zoster (slight), hepatic abscess, hooping cough (invasion), acute hyperæmia of the lungs, hydrophobia (100° – 101°), spurious hydroce-

phalus, hystero-epileptic seizure (105°), hæmorrhage (præm.), influenza, acute laryngitis (slight), leucocythæmia (u), lymphadenoma (esp. in the young), spasmodic laryngitis, mania, mumps, acute myelitis, milk fever, measles, mediastinal abscess, simple meningitis, tubercular meningitis, spinal meningitis, mollities ossium, metritis, acute myocarditis, ophthalmia, oöphoritis, otitis, orchitis, pelvic abscess, pelvic peritonitis, phlegmasia dolens, acute phosphorus-poisoning, post-pharyngeal abscess, chronic peritonitis (slight), pelvic cellulitis, acute pneumonia, acute lobular pneumonia, acute pyelitis, acute pleurisy, pyæmia, pernicious anæmia (irreg.), infantile paralysis (onset), perinephritis (102°–105°), pericarditis, perihepatitis, periproctitis, perityphlitis, phlebitis, phthisis, puerperal fever, pyrexia (*see* Generic Symptoms), quinsy, renal embolism, renal calculus, roseola, rötheln, acute rheumatism, gonorrhœal rheumatism, relapsing fever, remittent fever, splenitis, scarlatina, syphilitic disease of lung, spinal concussion II., tetany (severe paroxysms), typhus, trichinosis, tonsillitis, tabes mesenterica, acute tuberculosis, typhic state, tetanus, typhlitis, ulcer of

bladder, urticaria febrilis, vaccinia, vari-cella, variola (I. and III., less in II.), yellow fever, and all inflammatory conditions.

RAISED LOCALLY.—Local inflammations and flushings.

HYPERPYREXIA.—Severe enteric fever (fatal termination), erysipelas (s), hysteria (x), injury to spinal cord (cervical portion), severe intermittent, malingering (friction, poultices, &c., applied to bulb of thermometer), acute pneumonia (s), remittent fever, acute rheumatism, relapsing fever (s), sunstroke, scarlatina, tetanus (late), yellow fever.

REMITTENT TYPE.—Cirrhosis of lung (slight), enteric fever (2nd week), empyæma, ulcerative endocarditis, leucocythæmia, mollities ossium, acute lobular pneumonia (irregular), perityphlitis, chronic pleurisy with effusion, pyæmia, pneumonic phthisis, remittent fever, acute rheumatism (slight), relapsing fever (1°), chronic syphilitic affections, septicæmia, trichinosis (slight), chronic tuberculosis of lungs (s).

INVERSE REMITTENT (high morning temperature).—Dentition, enteric fever (x), chronic lung-disease, acute lobular pneumonia.

INTERMITTENT.—Ague, enteric fever (3rd week), pernicious intermittent, chronic tuberculosis of lung (s).

TERMINATION BY CRISIS.—Erysipelas, measles, acute pneumonia, relapsing fever, typhus.

TERMINATION BY LYSIS.—Enteric fever, pleurisy, lobular pneumonia, acute rheumatism, and most febrile diseases.

DIFFERENTIAL AND SPECIAL.—Enteric fever, 1st week, remission of 2° gradual rise; 2nd week, remission of 1° stationary; 3rd week, remission of 3° – 5° stationary; 4th week, approach to normal. Pelvic cellulitis under 102° , pelvic peritonitis over 102° , acute pneumonia 103° – 105° , morning remissions of only about 0.8° ; scarlatina, high first four days, then a partial subsidence; not normal till end of 2nd week. Typhus, 1st week 104° – 106° , one day's remission, 2nd week still higher. Tubercular meningitis u. 100° , rarely over 102° until approach of death; simple meningitis u. over 102° —irregular.

HECTIC.—Abscess in spinal or other bones, carcinoma (x), chronic dysentery, empyæma, enteric fever, hepatic abscess, lymphadenoma (x), phthisis (late), pyonephrosis, chronic pyelitis, chronic peri-

tonitis (s), simple pleural effusion (s),
tabes mesenterica (late), tubercular ulcer-
ation of intestines.

TYPHIC STATE. *See* WEAKNESS.

ELECTRICAL REACTION

NORMAL.—Acute ascending paralysis;
disseminated sclerosis, labio-glosso-laryn-
geal paralysis (u), pseudo-hypertrophic
paralysis, spasmodic spinal paralysis.

FARADAIC.—**Slightly diminished:** Cen-
tral paralysis, progressive muscular
atrophy, transverse softening of cord.
Much diminished or destroyed: Chronic
atrophic spinal paralysis, facial paralysis,
hysterical paralysis, lead paralysis,
locomotor ataxy, peripheral paralysis in
general, writer's cramp. *See* REACTION
OF DEGENERATION.

GALVANIC IRRITABILITY.—**Increased :**
Chronic atrophic spinal paralysis, facial
paralysis (slow interruptions), peripheral
paralysis, &c. *See* REACTION OF DEGENE-
RATION. **Diminished :** Lead paralysis, loco-
motor ataxy, progressive muscular atrophy,
transverse softening of cord.

REACTION OF DEGENERATION (In-
creased galvanic and diminished faradaic

contractility).—Spinal apoplexy, chronic atrophic spinal paralysis, infantile paralysis, lead paralysis, peripheral paralysis in general, pressure on nerve-trunks, rheumatic paralysis (thickening of neurilemma), acute spinal paralysis of adults, traumatic paralysis.

PALPATION

PULSE

FREQUENT.—Anæmia, ague (cold and hot stages), aortitis, acute yellow atrophy, aconite-poisoning I., Addison's disease, acute ascending paralysis, angina pectoris, acute Bright's disease, acute bronchitis (slightly), capillary bronchitis (120–140), bronchiectasis, cholera, coma-vigil (q.v.), collapse, congestion of brain, chorea, collapse of lungs, dysentery, displaced heart, debility (q.v.), excitement, acute endocarditis, erysipelas, exophthalmic goître, exertion, epilepsy II., fatty degeneration of heart (s), gall-stones, suppressed gout, acute erythematous gastritis, spurious hydrocephalus, hæmorrhage, hepatic abscess, strangulated hernia, influenza (80–90), irritation of sympathetic by tumours, &c., acute laryngitis, leucocythæmia, lesion of medulla, acute myocarditis, simple meningitis, tubercular

meningitis I. and III., spinal meningitis, pregnancy, pericarditis, pyrexia (q.v.), perinephritis, peritonitis, pneumothorax, acute phosphorus-poisoning, paralysis of pneumogastric, pyæmia, acute pneumonia (90–120; pulse respiration ratio $\frac{5}{2}$), acute lobular pneumonia, acute rheumatism, shock, concussion of brain or spinal cord, sunstroke (syncopal), typhic state (uncountable), typhus, infancy (120–130), childhood (100), youth (90).

SLOW.—Apoplexy, anæmia (s), spasmodic asthma, aortic stenosis, coma, colic (s), convalescence from pneumonia, cirrhosis of lung, cold, deficiency of bile, depression, atonic dyspepsia, diabetes, ergotism, fatty degeneration of heart, gall-stones, irritation of pneumogastric, jaundice, lead colic, lesion of medulla (s), melancholia, simple meningitis (s), tubercular meningitis II., old age, paralysis of sympathetic, poisoning by aconite II., conium, convallaria, digitalis, strophanthus; relapsing fever, syphilitic heart-affection.

SOFT, WEAK, OR COMPRESSIBLE.—Anæmia, aortitis, spasmodic asthma, asphyxia, aneurysm of heart, cancer of stomach, concussion of brain, cholera,

colic, coma-vigil, collapse, delirium tremens, dysentery, dilatation of heart, displacement of heart, atonic dyspepsia, depression, debility, endocarditis I., erysipelas (late), enteric fever (3rd week), fibroid disease of heart, gall-stones (severe attack), glanders, suppressed gout, hæmorrhage, hyperpyrexia, mitral regurgitation, poisoning by arsenic, phosphorus (acute), tartar emetic, pulmonary apoplexy, pyæmia, pyrexia (q.v.), perinephritis, pericarditis II., acute lobular pneumonia, acute rheumatism, syncope (or impalpable), sunstroke, shock, strangulated hernia, trance, typhus, typhic state.

Weaker on one side: Aneurysm of ascending aorta (right), of descending aorta (left), of innominate artery (right), abnormal distribution, mediastinal tumour, thrombosis. **Weak in Posterior Tibials:** Abdominal aneurysm, obliteration of aorta (also later). **Later on one side:** Aneurysm between innominate and left carotid (left side).

INTERMITTENT.—Aortic aneurysm, apoplexy, collapse, dyspepsia (s), dilated heart, fatty degeneration of heart, suppressed gout, hypochondriasis, lithæmia, malignant disease, mitral regurgitation,

neurosis of heart, overwork, softening of brain, spinal concussion, excessive smoking.

IRREGULAR.—Aneurysm of heart, arsenical poisoning, adherent pericardium, congestion of liver (s), concussion of brain III., dilatation of heart, displacement of heart, emphysema, fatty degeneration of heart, fibroid disease of heart, gangrene of lung, suppressed gout, jaundice, lithæmia, lesion of medulla, acute myocarditis, mitral regurgitation (unequal), œdema glottidis, pericarditis, spinal concussion, tubercular meningitis II.
Pulsus alternans: Cerebral disorders.

IRRITABLE.—Dysentery, enteric fever (1st week), hysteria, masturbation, nervousness, spermatorrhœa, excessive use of tea or tobacco.

DICROTOUS.—Alcoholism, enteric fever, exposure to great heat, hyperpyrexia (or hyperdicrotous), pericarditis, acute pleurisy II., septic peritonitis, pyrexia (q. v.), relapsing fever (late).

HARD.—Atheroma (bounding if with hypertrophy), aortic regurgitation (shotty), apoplexy, aortic obstruction, chronic Bright's disease (cord-like), diphtheritic laryngitis, enteritis, gout, hypertrophy of

heart, lead colic, acute pleurisy I., peritonitis, pericarditis.

FULL OR LARGE.—Aortic regurgitation, concussion of brain III., erysipelas I., hypertrophy, hypertrophy with dilatation (very full), spinal meningitis, acute rheumatism, pericarditis I.

SMALL.—Atrophy of heart, aortic obstruction, ague (cold stage), asthma (paroxysm), cholera, capillary bronchitis, collapse of lungs, collapse, dysentery, dilatation of heart, endocarditis, emphysema, ergotism, enteric fever (3rd week), fibroid disease of heart, gangrene of lungs, severe gallstone colic, suppressed gout, hyperpyrexia, intestinal obstruction, mitral stenosis, mitral regurgitation, myocarditis, noma, acute pneumonia (late), lobular pneumonia, peritonitis (wiry), acute pleurisy I., pneumothorax, adherent pericardium, strangulated hernia, typhus, typhic state.

SUSTAINED OR LONG-WAVED.—Aortic obstruction with left hypertrophy, contracted kidney, hypertrophy of heart (normal to a moderate extent).

JERKING OR SHARP-WAVED. — Aortic regurgitation, collapse, debility, enteritis, hæmorrhage, pericarditis, peritonitis.

THRILLING.—Anæmia, aortic regurgitation with strong ventricle, aneurysm, septicæmia.

ATHEROMA AND TORTUOSITY.—Aneurysm, fatty degeneration of heart, senility.

ARTERIAL TENSION OR BLOOD PRESSURE.—**Increased** (= powerful ventricular contraction with contracted arterioles and pulse full between beats): Angina pectoris, chronic Bright's disease, and all kidney affections (except suppuration), chronic bronchitis, constipation, effect of digitalis, strophanthus, and convallaria; emphysema, gout, hypertrophy of heart, hemiplegia, lead-poisoning, plethora, pregnancy, acute pleurisy I. — **Diminished** (= weak heart and dilated arterioles): Blood-letting, chloral, cannabis indica, dilatation or degeneration of heart, dry diet, jaundice, nitrite of amyl, nitroglycerine, nitrous ether, acute pleurisy II.

SPHYGMOGRAPH.—**Line of Ascent.** *Vertical*: vigorous heart-contractions, aortic regurgitation. *Oblique*: weak heart contractions; aortic stenosis, aneurysm before origin, mitral regurgitation. *High*: easy capillary circulation; pyrexia, aortic regurgitation. *Low*: obstructed peripheral circulation and contraction of

muscular coat; aneurysm, mitral regurgitation.—**Summit or Percussion Wave.**

Sharp: vigorous heart-contractions, easy capillary circulation and relaxed muscular coat; aortic regurgitation. *Blunt*:

weak heart-contractions and contracted muscular coat; aneurysm before origin,

aortic stenosis.—**Tidal Wave.** *Marked*: vigorous heart-contractions and obstructed

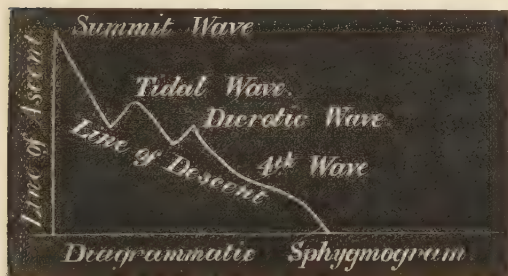


FIG. 6.

peripheral circulation; degeneration of arteries, aortic stenosis. *Faint*: weak heart-contractions, or, if strong, associated with over-full arteries, easy capillary circulation and relaxed muscular coat; aneurysm before origin, aortic regurgitation, mitral regurgitation.—**Dicrotic Wave.** *Marked*: vigorous heart-contractions, easy capillary circulation and relaxed muscular

coat, aneurysm of descending thoracic or abdominal aorta. (*See* PULSE, DICROTIC.) *Faint*: weak heart, or, strong heart with over-full arteries, obstructed peripheral circulation and contraction of muscular coat, degeneration of arteries, aneurysm before origin, aortic regurgitation (later), aortic stenosis, mitral regurgitation.—**Line of Descent.** *Irregular*: mitral stenosis, mitral regurgitation.

CHEST

VOCAL OR TACTILE FREMITUS.—**Increased** (right side naturally somewhat greater): Bronchiectasis, cirrhosis of lung, congestion of lung, consolidation, phthisis. **I.**, acute pneumonia, pulmonary apoplexy, syphilitic disease of lung.

DIMINISHED OR LOST.—Cancer of lung, dense pneumonic or phthisical consolidation, œdema of lungs, occlusion of main bronchus by intrathoracic tumour, aneurysm, &c., pleural effusion, pneumothorax, thickened pleura (s).

RHONCHAL FREMITUS.—Bronchitis, bronchiectasis, incompletely plugged bronchus. **Friction Fremitus** (rare): Acute pleurisy, pericarditis. **Thrill** (situation

and time the same as the corresponding murmurs): Aortic aneurysm (systolic), aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation (x), chlorosis, congenital constriction of pulmonary artery, mitral stenosis, tricuspid stenosis (s), tricuspid regurgitation (x).

HEART'S IMPULSE OR APEX. — **Displaced** *Upwards*: Atrophy of heart, ascites, abdominal tumours, contraction of vomica in left lung, distension of stomach, enlargement of spleen, enlarged left lobe of liver, extensive right pleural effusion, diaphragmatic hernia, pericardial effusion (unless heart much hypertrophied), pregnancy, tympanites (the apex is normally high in children under eleven). *Downwards*: Aneurysm of heart, aortic regurgitation, aortic stenosis, chronic Bright's disease, chlorosis, emphysema, hypertrophy of heart (q. v.), tumours at base of heart. *To right*: Atrophy of heart, contraction or collapse of right lung, cirrhosis of right lung, emphysema, mediastinal tumour of left side, or of right side when it occludes that bronchus, left pleural effusion, left pneumothorax, phthisis with contraction of vomica in right lung, extensive left pneumonic consolidation, transposition of viscera. *To left*: As-

cites, aneurysm, aneurysm of heart, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, abdominal tumours, chronic Bright's disease, chlorosis, contraction or collapse of left lung, cirrhosis of left lung, exophthalmic goitre (old), extensive right pneumonic consolidation, left hypertrophy (q. v.), enlarged liver, mitral regurgitation, old left pleurisy, phthisis (contraction of vomica in left lung), pleural effusion (right), right pneumothorax, tumour of right lung, right side of mediastinum or of left side with occlusion of bronchus, tympanites. **Diffused** : Aneurysm of descending aorta, adherent pericardium, dilatation of heart, fatty degeneration of heart, excentric hypertrophy, right hypertrophy, mitral stenosis (late), pericardial effusion (undulating), shrinking of lung, tumour in posterior mediastinum. **Force increased** : Apoplexy, aortic stenosis, atrophy of lungs, aneurysm of descending aorta (double jog), acute endocarditis, left hypertrophy (q. v., heaving), acute myocarditis, mitral regurgitation, mediastinal tumour, palpitation (knocking, not heaving). **Force diminished** : Atrophy of heart, aneurysm of heart, action of aconite, belladonna, and depressant drugs, dilata-

tion of heart, emphysema, fatty degeneration of heart, hypertrophy of lungs, acute myocarditis (late), pericardial effusion, prostration (q. v.), typhic state (q. v.)
Irregular: Angina pectoris, pericarditis, palpitation. *See* PULSE.

HYPERTROPHY OF HEART.—Aneurysms, atheroma, athletics, aortic regurgitation (cor bovinum), old age (slight), asthma (rt. ventricle), aortic stenosis, chronic Bright's disease (esp. contracted kidney), chlorosis, emphysema (right ventricle), exophthalmic goître (old), mediastinal tumours, chronic phthisis (right ventricle), adherent pericardium, pregnancy, long-continued palpitation.

ABNORMAL PULSATION.—Aneurysm of ascending aorta first touches chest-wall in 2nd right space near sternum; of transverse arch, behind manubrium; of descending arch, below first left rib; of innominate artery behind right sternoclavicular articulation; cancer of pleura, empyæma (all one side x), empyæma necessitatis, pleural effusion (very x), tumour of anterior mediastinum.

ABDOMEN

ABNORMAL PULSATION. — Aneurysm, cancer, embolism of common iliaes, hæmorrhage, pulsating liver, palpitating aorta, tumours. *See* EPIGASTRIC PULSATION.

LIVER ENLARGED.—Amyloid (smooth and uniform), hepatic abscess, cancer of liver (shape altered, surface nodular unless cancer is infiltrated), cirrhosis of liver (at first), congestion of liver (hard, smooth), fatty degeneration (soft, smooth), simple hypertrophy, acute hepatitis, lymphadenoma (s), obstructed bile-ducts (smooth and uniform), phosphorus-poisoning, relapsing fever, remittent fever, syphilitic disease of liver.

GALL-BLADDER ENLARGED. — Dropsy of gall-bladder, gall-stones, obstructed bile-ducts (simulated by cancer of head of pancreas).

LIVER DIMINISHED. *See* PERCUSSION.

SPLEEN ENLARGED.—Amyloid disease, acute yellow atrophy, ague, cirrhosis of liver, embolism of splenic artery, enteric fever, erysipelas, leucocythæmia, lymphadenoma, portal obstruction, pyæmia, puer-

peral fever, relapsing fever, remittent fever, hereditary syphilis, typhus (prodr.—slight), acute tuberculosis, ulcerative endocarditis.

ENLARGED MESENTERIC OR LUMBAR GLANDS.—Amyloid, cancer of intestine, kidney or testis, dysentery, enteric fever, peritonitis, tabes mesenterica.

ABDOMINAL TUMOURS.—**Central.** *Fixed*: Aneurysm (expansile pulsation), cirrhosis of stomach, cancer or colloid of stomach, pancreas, omentum, or intestine; contraction of rectus muscle, enchondroma, fatty tumour of omentum, intussusception, enlarged mesenteric or lumbar glands, lumbar abscess (s), thickened peritoneum, postperitoneal abscess. *Wandering*: Concretions in intestine, floating kidney, fatty tumour of intestine (appendix epiploiformis), impacted fæces, phantom tumour. *Traced into Pelvis*: Chronic congestion of uterus, distended bladder, extra-uterine foetation, fibroid or fibrocystic tumour of uterus, hypertrophied bladder, ovarian cyst or tumour, pregnancy, polypus, pericystic abscess, peritoneal hydatids, subinvolution. **Lateral**: Large cystic kidney, dysentery (doughy colon), encephaloid cancer of kidney, fæcal accumulation,

distended gall-bladder, hydronephrosis, hydatids of liver or kidney, ovarian cyst I., perityphlitis, pelvic abscess, cellulitis or hæmatocele; perinephritic abscess, pyonephrosis, parasite of kidney, typhlitis. Most of the above tend to become central when large.

FLUCTUATING.—Ascites, distended bladder (slightly), extra-uterine foetation, hydatids (vibratile), hydronephrosis, lumbar abscess (x), ovarian cyst (s), pregnancy, pyonephrosis.

MOVING WITH RESPIRATION.—Tumours connected with diaphragm, spleen, or liver.

DIGITAL AND SPECULAR EXAMINATION

CERVIX.—In carcinoma of body of uterus, os sometimes dilated; carcinoma of neck, hard, os enlarged and irregular, with everted lips; retroflexion and retroversion, low, with os looking forward; anteversion, os looks to hollow of sacrum; anteflexion, high, os looks downwards and forwards; chronic metritis, hard; acute metritis, swollen and hot; acute endometritis, hot, swollen, and puffy, os dilated and velvety; chronic endometritis, normal or catarrhal;

cervical catarrh, puffy, large and velvety in nulliparæ; nodular in multiparæ; atrophy of uterus, small; ovarian disease, displaced to opposite side.

TUMOURS OR PSEUDO-TUMOURS.—Sarcoma, friable, springs from body of uterus; internal or external fibroid, retroflexion, retroversion, and pelvic hæmatocele, hard mass in Douglas's pouch; ante flexion, hard mass in anterior fornix; peritonitis, thickening of fornices; pelvic cellulitis or abscess, and ovarian disease, hard mass at side.

Movement of uterus painful, acute metritis, acute endometritis.

Uterus enlarged, chronic metritis, pregnancy, polypus, cancer of body, internal or interstitial fibroid, subinvolution.

PERCUSSION

CARDIAC DULNESS

INCREASED.—**Vertically** : Aortic regurgitation, contraction of left lung or of vomica in it ; cancer of pericardium, consolidation of lung above heart, acute endocarditis, encysted empyæma or pleurisy near heart, fatty degeneration of heart, hypertrophy of left ventricle (esp. if eccentric), hypertrophy of right ventricle, acute myocarditis, pericardial effusion, syphilitic affection of heart. **Transversely** : Dilatation, right hypertrophy (esp. to right of sternum), mitral regurgitation, mitral stenosis (late), pericardial effusion (pyramidal, base-line sometimes reaching to right nipple-line).

DIMINISHED.—Atrophy of heart (slightly), emphysema, pneumo-pericardium, pneumo-hydropericardium, left pneumothorax.

UNDIMINISHED BY INSPIRATION.—Adhesion of pericardium to pleura.

CHEST AND BACK

DULNESS.—Aortic aneurysm (shifting), aneurysm of descending arch (left interscapular space and left apex behind), bronchiectasis (if surrounded by condensed lung-tissue), enlarged bronchial glands (interscapular), cancer of lung (if extensive), cancer of pleura, collapse of lungs (narrow stripe each side of spine), congestion of lungs (bases), cirrhosis of lung (all one side, wooden, high-pitched), empyæma, encysted empyæma, gangrene of lung (before softening), excentric hypertrophy of left ventricle, superficial hydatids of lung, hydatids of liver (convexity upwards), hydropneumothorax (shifting with position), hæmothorax, hydrothorax, lobular pneumonia (x—only when large area involved), mediastinal abscess or tumour (over prominence), œdema of lungs (both bases, but unequally), acute pneumonia II (u. right base), phthisis I. (suprascapular, supraclavicular, and subclavicular), thickened pleura (wooden), pleural effusion (beginning from below; may vary with position), pulmonary apoplexy (circumscribed, chiefly in mammary and axillary regions, syphilitic disease of lungs

(patches), transposition of viscera (right side), acute tuberculosis (s, behind).

CRACKED POT SOUND.—(u. superficial empty cavity, communicating freely with bronchial tube), bronchiectasis, bronchitis (s,—in infants only), gangrene of lung, phthisis II., pyopneumothorax with wide fistula (s), croupous pneumonia (x—due to an islet of relaxed lung-tissue surrounded by hepatisation).

SENSE OF RESISTANCE (diminished lung-elasticity), cirrhosis of lung, extreme distension of lung, thickened pleura, pleural effusion, acute pneumonia, extreme pneumothorax.

HYPERRESONANCE AND ABNORMAL RESONANCE.—Spasmodic asthma, consolidation between large bronchus and surface, congenital absence of one kidney (lumbar region), large relaxed cavity, cirrhosis of opposite lung (extending a little beyond opposite border of sternum), emphysema, floating kidney (one loin), gangrene of lung (after softening), mediastinal tumour of opposite side, margin of lung bordering on sudden consolidation, pneumothorax (all one side), pleural effusion (infra-clavicular—Skodaic), phthisis II.

TUBULAR.—Bronchiectasis (if empty

and near surface), cancerous bronchial glands, consolidation (s).

AMPHORIC.—Large superficial empty cavity, cirrhosis of lung, pneumothorax, acute pneumonia (x).

COIN SOUND.—Pneumothorax.

THRILL ON PERCUSSION.—Hydatids, hydropneumothorax, pyopneumothorax.

APEX OF LUNG.—**High**: Emphysema. **Low**: Collapse of lung, cirrhosis of lung, phthisis.

DIAPHRAGM.—**High**: Contraction of lung, distension of abdomen, paralysis of diaphragm. **Low**: Hypertrophy with dilatation, hypertrophous emphysema, mediastinal tumours, pericardial effusion, pleural effusion, spasm of diaphragm.

LIVER DULNESS.—**Diminished**: Acute yellow atrophy, cirrhosis of liver II., peritonitis, perforation of bowel (pneumoperitoneum), tympanites (q. v.). **Increased**: Ascites, amyloid, abscess of liver, cirrhosis I., cancer of liver, right kidney, omentum, pancreas, or stomach; congestion of liver, effusion into right pleura, faecal accumulation, fatty degeneration of liver, hydatids, simple hypertrophy, mediastinal tumours, obstructed bile-ducts, extensive pericardial effusion.

LIVER RAISED.—Cirrhosis collapse or contraction of right lung, paralysis of diaphragm (with inspiration), tympanites.

LIVER DEPRESSED.—Spasmodic asthma, cirrhosis of left lung, emphysema, hydropericardium, intrathoracic tumours, right pleural effusion, paralysis of diaphragm (with expiration), spasm of diaphragm, tight lacing.

ABDOMINAL RESONANCE.—Ascites (highest point), cancer of intestine (even over tumour), health, perityphlitis (u), tympanites, *see* below.

TYMPANITES AND METEORISM.—Dysentery, enteric fever, hysteria, acute intestinal obstruction, puerperal fever, perforation of stomach or intestine, pneumoperitoneum, acute peritonitis, chronic disease of spinal cord, typhic state (q. v.), tabes mesenterica.

PARTIAL ABDOMINAL DULNESS.—Ascites (lowest part), abdominal aneurysm, distended bladder, colloid omentum, cancer of kidney, faecal accumulation, fibroid stomach (incomplete), distended gall-bladder, enlarged glands, hydronephrosis, intestinal obstruction (seat of), floating kidney, enlarged liver, ovarian cyst (area of fluctuation), pyonephrosis, pregnancy, enlarged spleen. *See* also PALPATION.

AUSCULTATION

PUERILE BREATHING.—Cirrhosis compression or collapse of opposite lung, pleural effusion (infraclavicular).

WAVY OR SACCADÉE ('of little value,' Dr. Gee).—Bronchial catarrh, hypertrophy of heart, nervousness, patchy pleuritic adhesions, phthisis I.

BREATHING SOUNDS WEAK OR ABSENT (occluded bronchus, blocked alveoli, &c.).—Spasmodic asthma, aneurysm, bronchitis, plastic bronchitis, cirrhosis of lung (in parts), congestion of lungs, collapse of lung, diaphragmatic pleurisy (base), diaphragmatic hernia, emphysema, empyæma, encysted pleurisy or pneumothorax, foreign body in bronchus, gangrene of lung (s), hydropneumothorax, hydatids of lung, hooping cough, malignant disease of lung, mediastinal tumour, œdema of lungs, pneumonia (x—plugged tubes), adherent or thickened pleura, pleural effu-

sion, pneumothorax, pyopneumothorax, phthisis I.

PROLONGED EXPIRATION.—Spasmodic asthma, bronchitis, bronchiectasis, commencing consolidation, emphysema, hay asthma, hydatids of lung, acute laryngitis, obstructed bronchus, phthisis.

BRONCHIAL BREATHING (normal at upper part of sternum, and between spines of scapulæ).—Aneurysm, enlarged bronchial glands, bronchiectasis, collapse of lungs, cirrhosis of lung, cancer of lung, empyæma (where superficial), mediastinal tumour, œdema of lungs (s), pulmonary apoplexy, acute pneumonia II. (whiffing=tubular), extensive lobular pneumonia, phthisis I., pleural effusion (in children and, if in thin layer, in adults), syphilitic disease of lungs.

CAVERNOUS (small, empty, patent cavity).—Abscess of lung, bronchiectasis, cancer of lung (broken down), cirrhosis of lung, gangrene of lung, phthisis II., pleurisy (x), loculated pneumothorax, syphilitic disease of lungs (late).

AMPHORIC (smooth-walled superficial cavity of at least moderate size).—Bronchiectasis, gangrene of lung (late), phthisis II., pneumothorax or pyopneumothorax communicating with bronchus.

METALLIC RING OR BELL SOUND.—Distended colon (x), pneumothorax.

INDIARUBBER BALL SOUND (during respiratory pause).—Cavity.

VOCAL RESONANCE.—**Increased**=BRONCHOPHONY (q. v.).

VOCAL RESONANCE. — **Diminished or Absent**: Emphysema, mediastinal tumour, obstructed bronchus, œdema of pleura, pleural effusion, pneumothorax.

GURGLING.—Abscess of lung, bronchiectasis, caseous softening, collapse of lung around large bronchus, largish cavity, gangrene of lung (late), hydatids of lung after rupture, phthisis II.

RHONCHUS.—Spasmodic asthma, ague (warm stage), ascites (s), acute or chronic bronchitis (first, dry; afterwards, moist), obstructed bronchus, plastic bronchitis, bronchorrhœa, bronchial catarrh, collapse of lungs, enteric fever, emphysema with bronchitis, hay asthma, whooping cough, iodism, influenza, mediastinal tumour, measles, mitral disease, pernicious intermittent, phthisical consolidation (conducted), relapsing fever (s), remittent fever, rickets, scrofula, tympanites (s), acute tuberculosis (fine), variola.

SIBILUS.—Spasmodic asthma, aneu-

rysm pressing on bronchus, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, obstructed bronchus, capillary bronchitis I., enteric fever, hypertrophy of heart, influenza, lobular pneumonia, measles. Usually associated with RHONCHUS (q. v.).

DRY CRACKLE.—Interlobular and vesicular emphysema, tuberculosis (softening).

METALLIC TINKLING.—Large empty cavity, phthisis, pneumothorax with fistulous opening into lung.

SUCCUSSION SOUND (half-filled cavity with smooth walls).—Distended colon or stomach (x), abscess of lung, gangrene of lung, hydropneumothorax, hydropneumopericardium, phthisis II., pyopneumothorax.

ÆGOPHONY (rare).—Pleural effusion, either in thin layer or at upper limit of thicker layer (esp. under scapula).

BRONCHOPHONY (normal over upper dorsal spinous processes, and under right clavicle near sternum, especially in women).—Bronchiectasis, collapse of lung, cirrhosis of lung, cancer of lung, great emphysema, acute pneumonia II. (s. sniffing), phthisis, pleural effusion in thin layer, pulmonary apoplexy, syphilitic disease of lungs, tuberculosis.

PECTORILOQUY (natural over trachea).—Bronchiectasis, cirrhosis of lung, smooth-walled cavity communicating with bronchus, hydatids of lung (after rupture), solid nodule between bronchus and surface, acute pneumonia II. (s), phthisis II.

FRICTION SOUND.—Enlarged bronchial glands (between scapulæ), cancer of pleura, embolism of lung, fracture of rib, interlobular emphysema, hyperæmia of pleura (s), pleurisy I. and III., deep-seated pneumonia, phthisis (apex), thickened adherent pleura (creaking), recent adhesion (spongy), perihepatitis (friction between liver and diaphragm audible all over right side), pyæmic abscesses, shoulder-blade friction, shoulder-joint friction (supraspinous fossa), tubercles on pleura.

CREPITATION. — Pulmonary apoplexy (surrounding dull area), cirrhosis of lung (largish, metallic), congestion of lungs (bases), cerebro-spinal meningitis, capillary bronchitis (subcrepitant râles with in- and expiration), collapse of lung (fine), empyæma (s, crackling), gangrene of lung I., whooping cough (s), imperfect expansion of air-cells in bedridden patients (fine, removed by a few deep inspirations), œdema of lungs, œdema of pleura (fine),

phthisis (beginning at apex, I. heard with in- and expiration; II. coarse and clicking), acute pneumonia I. (fine, dry, inspiratory), III. (subcrepitant râle); lobular pneumonia (in patches, metallic, in- and expiratory), acute tuberculosis (fine).

AUSCULTATION OF HEART

APEX MURMURS.—**Præsystolic**: Mitral stenosis (u. soft, brought out by exercise; or, if heart turbulent, by digitalis), tricuspid stenosis (loudest at base of ensiform cartilage, not heard at back).—**Systolic**: Acute endocarditis, mitral regurgitation (loud and blowing, heard in left axilla and left vertebral groove), tricuspid regurgitation (loudest at base of ensiform cartilage).

BASE MURMURS.—**Systolic**: Anæmia, aortitis (harsh), ascites (s), aortic stenosis (loud, heard at mid-sternum, 2nd right space and left vertebral groove), intra-pericardial aneurysm (booming), Addison's disease, chlorosis, exophthalmic goitre, functional disorders of heart generally (low pitch, heard best at 2nd left space), mediastinal tumour (pressing on aorta), malformation of heart (sharp), pulmonary obstruction (2nd and 3rd left

spaces), perforation of septum ventriculorum, roughness of conus arteriosus.—

Diastolic: Aortic regurgitation (blowing, heard best at 2nd right space and mid-sternum, conducted to ensiform cartilage but not to back), patent ductus arteriosus (2nd left space), acute endocarditis (x), dilatation of aorta above valve.

ALTERED FIRST SOUND.—Ague (cold stage,—weak), atrophy of heart (muffled), spasmodic asthma (muffled), aortic regurgitation (murmurish at base), chronic Bright's disease (muffled), collapse (weak), cholera (weak), dilatation (weak and shortened), acute endocarditis (muffled), functional heart-disorder (ringing), fatty degeneration of heart (muffled), gouty heart (weak), hypertrophy of left ventricle (prolonged, distinct), right hypertrophy (distinct), interposition of emphysematous lung (distant), acute myocarditis (sharp at first, afterwards dull), obesity (weak), pericardial effusion (weak), prostration (weak), pernicious intermittent (weak), syncope and trance (scarcely audible), typhus (weak), typhic state (weak).

ALTERED SECOND SOUND.—Anæmia (sharp), aneurysm (drum-like), aortic stenosis (indistinct), fatty degeneration of

heart (sharp), left hypertrophy (loud), right hypertrophy (very loud), acute myocarditis (sharp at first, afterwards dull), mitral stenosis (accentuated pulmonary), mitral regurgitation (accentuated pulmonary), adherent pericardium (inaudible at apex).

REDUPLICATION.—Chronic Bright's disease, hypertrophy of left ventricle (1st sound), right hypertrophy (2nd sound), mitral stenosis (2nd sound at base, s); occasionally present in healthy persons.

IRREGULAR ACTION.—Ascites, intra-pericardial aneurysm (tumultuous), chorea, dyspepsia, flatulence, functional heart-disorder, suppressed gout, mitral regurgitation, spermatorrhœa, abuse of tea or tobacco, excessive venery. *See* PULSE and PALPITATION.

CLIQUETIS MÉTALLIQUE.—Hypertrophy of heart (systolic, rare).

ANEURYSMAL BRUIT.—An. of aorta (with systolic murmur), an. of abdominal aorta (with postsystolic murmur in front), aneurysm generally, unless filled with clot.

LOUD SPLASHING.—Hydropneumopericardium (audible at a distance).

FRICTION SOUND (increased or brought

out by pressure of stethoscope, intensity point may change with position of body, usually loudest at base).—Pericarditis, pleurisy (rarely audible when not breathing), tubercles of pericardium.

VENOUS MURMURS.—**Præstolic** : Health, in recumbent position. **Systolic** : Tricuspid regurgitation. **Diastolic** : Anæmia, dilatation of aorta, hypertrophy, strong pulsation of aorta.

VENOUS HUM (Bruit de Diable).—Anæmia, chlorosis (in upright position), enlarged bronchial glands (at manubrium, with patient's head thrown back).

SUBCLAVIAN MURMUR. — Present in healthy muscular individuals; in feeble persons it indicates phthisical habit.

FŒTAL HEART.—Pregnancy, from fifth month (120–110 per minute; point of greatest intensity indicates position of child's back; if above umbilicus, breech; if below it, head presentation).

QUALIFYING CONSIDER- ATIONS.

TIME

OF DAY.—Asthmatic paroxysm (early morning), diphtheritic laryngitis, influenza, chronic rheumatism, and spasmodic laryngitis (all worse at night), temperature in fevers, &c. usually higher at night.

OF YEAR.—(London mortality). **Winter:** Asthma, bronchitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, gout, hooping cough, heart disease, laryngitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, phthisis, puerperal fever, quinsy, rheumatism, variola. **Spring:** Asthma, bronchitis, gout, laryngitis, pneumonia, purpura, pleurisy, phthisis, scurvy. **Summer:** Cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, enteritis, tabes mesenterica. **Autumn:** Diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, heart disease,

hooping cough, puerperal fever, quinsy, rheumatism, scarlatina.

PERIODICITY OF RECURRENCE.—Spasmodic asthma, ague, menstrual disorders, neuralgia, relapsing fever.

PROPAGATION

EPIDEMIC.—Asiatic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, dengué, diphtheria, enteric fever, ergotism, erysipelas (x), hooping cough, influenza, mumps, measles, acute pneumonia (x), relapsing fever, roseola, rötheln, scarlatina, typhus, variola, varicella, yellow fever, yaws.

INFECTIOUS. — Actinomycosis, dengué, diphtheria (slightly), enteric fever (chiefly from motions), erysipelas (after operations and in puerperal state), hooping cough, measles, mumps, rötheln, scarlatina, typhus, variola, varicella.

CONTAGIOUS.—Diphtheria, erysipelas (wounds), farcy, glanders, gonorrhœa, hydrophobia (inoculation from rabies), hospital gangrene (wounds), impetigo contagiosa, leprosy (?) malignant pustule, molluscum contagiosum, porrigo (children), purulent ophthalmia, ringworm, syphilis, soft chancre, scabies, tubercle (?), yaws.

CLIMATE

EXOTIC DISEASES.—Beriberi, India and tropical zone; Bilharzia hæmatobia, Egypt, Cape; Bualama boil, West Coast of Africa; chigoe, South America and West Indies; cretinism, Alpine valleys, Franconia, Pyrenees; cerebro-spinal meningitis, temperate zone, but very rare in England; dengué, East Indies, West Indies, tropical North America; dysentery, tropics chiefly; elephantiasis Arabum, India and tropics; elephantiasis Græcorum (leprosy), tropical and subtropical regions, also Scandinavia; acute hepatitis and hepatic abscess, India and tropics; plague, Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Morocco; pernicious intermittent, tropics; pellagra, Italy, South of France, Spain; remittent fever, tropics chiefly; yaws (black races only), Africa and West Indies; yellow fever, West Indies and tropical America.

RARITY

The following diseases require strong confirmatory evidence for their diagnosis: Acute aortitis, aneurysm of heart, atrophy of brain, aneurysm of pulmonary artery, actinomycosis, Addison's disease, acute

yellow atrophy, acute atrophy of kidneys, acromegaly, athetosis, abscess of heart, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, brown induration of lungs, cardiac apoplexy, catalepsy, cerebro-spinal meningitis (England), cirrhosis of stomach, Asiatic cholera (in England, unless epidemic), chyluria, ulcerative endocarditis, interlobular emphysema, encephalitis, favus (in England), fibroid disease of heart, glanders, hydrophobia, hydatids (except of liver), acute hepatitis, hepatic abscess, hæmophilia, hysteria in the male, intermeningeal spinal hæmorrhage, keloid of Alibert, lymphadenoma, leucocythæmia, lichen ruber, malignant pustule, myxœdema, myocarditis, acute myelitis, mollities ossium, noma, osteitis deformans, ophthalmoplegia, pulmonary valvular disease, pancreatic affections (except cancer), pyopericardium, pyopneumopericardium, pericardial tuberculosis, post-pharyngeal abscess (England), periproctitis, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, Raynaud's disease, splenitis, sclerema, scleroderma, scurvy (except in ports), acute spinal paralysis of adults, sclerema neonatorum, splenitis, trichinosis, primary tricuspid valvular disease, tetany, transposition of viscera, and, in England, exotic diseases (q. v.).

SYMMETRY IN LUNG DISEASES

BILATERAL AFFECTIONS.—Bronchitis, capillary bronchitis, congestion, emphysema, hydrothorax (often unequally), œdema, lobular pneumonia, tuberculosis.

UNILATERAL AFFECTIONS.—Pulmonary apoplexy (u), cirrhosis, acute pleurisy (u), acute pneumonia (u), pneumothorax.

GENERIC SYMPTOMS

WITH SOME OF THE CONDITIONS THEY
INCLUDE

ANÆMIA.—Pallor of skin and mucous membranes, pearly conjunctiva, waxy ears, breathlessness on exertion, palpitation, headache, amenorrhœa, and, sometimes, œdema pedum.

COLLAPSE.—Pallor, cold sweats, pinched features, feeble action of heart, nearly imperceptible and rapid pulse, partial loss of consciousness.

COMA.—Loss of consciousness, insensible conjunctiva, stertorous breathing, flapping cheeks, altered pupils, involuntary evacuations, and usually a slow pulse.

DEBILITY.—Weakness of limbs, shortness of breath on exertion, weak first sound of heart.

ACUTE DYSPNŒA.—Breath short, face wet and livid, countenance anxious, orthopnœa, alæ nasi dilating, speech interrupted.

HECTIC.—High evening temperature, morning perspiration, red spot on cheek of otherwise pale face, eyes bright, mind clear, pulse rapid.

HYPERPYREXIA. — Temperature over 106°, delirium, rapid dicrotous pulse.

IRRITANT POISONING.—Vomiting, diarrhœa, pain and tenderness in epigastrium, collapse.

JAUNDICE.—Yellow skin and conjunctiva, dark urine, pale stools, slow pulse.

METEORISM and TYMPANITES. — Distended abdomen, displacement of heart with rapid and perhaps irregular action. Shortness of breath.

PORTAL OBSTRUCTION.—Ascites with, later, œdema pedum; jaundice or earthy complexion, enlarged abdominal veins, hæmorrhoids.

PYREXIA.—Thirst, high temperature, rapid pulse, furred tongue, scanty high-coloured urine with sediment.

TYPHIC STATE.—Muttering delirium, stupor or coma-vigil, involuntary evacuations, subsultus tendinum, temperature 104° or more, passive congestion of lungs and skin of back, finally Cheyne-Stokes respiration.

METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS

FOR THE USE OF CLINICAL CLERKS, ETC.

AGE.—A patient's age should be taken as that which his development or degeneration would point to rather than based upon any definite number of years.

EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN.—The practitioner must give the child time to get used to his presence by first getting all the information possible from the nurse or mother. He may then ask the child to shake hands, and at the same time can feel his pulse. If the suspicious patient will not put out his tongue, he will probably open his mouth when asked, and this will do nearly as well; the opportunity may then be taken to pass the finger rapidly over the gums. The chest should next be listened to, and if a stethoscope is employed, which is seldom necessary, the child should previously have been allowed to examine it under the specious name of trumpet. Percussion should

follow, not precede, auscultation, and, as a rule, one finger only is necessary to form the plessor. The throat must be examined by using the handle of a tea-spoon as a tongue-depressor; it nearly always sets him crying, but this is of less importance now as the ordeal is nearly over, and it gives an opportunity to determine the vocal fremitus and resonance.

PAIN.—It is often difficult to estimate the degree of pain felt, for the patient's statement cannot always be relied upon. Some information may be obtained from a scrutiny of the expression, and some, too, from the time spent in sleep. If a patient profess to be in constant acute pain, and nevertheless sleeps five or six hours at a stretch, credence must be withheld.

TENDERNESS.—A patient should not be asked if pressure give pain; but, in the midst of conversation, the part should be pressed, at first very gently, but afterwards with the force gradually increased. The countenance should be watched all the time, and will probably speak more truthfully than the tongue.

HYPERÆSTHESIA.—It is important to distinguish this from tenderness; it is

more superficial and may be elicited by the lightest brush with the finger. The æsthesiometer, for which a rough substitute may be found in a pair of compasses, is more especially useful when it is desired to have a record of the degree of sensation for comparison with another of a different date.

Patients describe their sensations most variously. In such cases it may be permissible to ask leading questions with a view to getting them under one or other of the heads adopted in the text. The author once saw a patient in a great state of alarm, because he imagined that a fly had obtained access to his head through the ear and was buzzing about inside his skull. This was, of course, a form of tinnitus aurium, and it disappeared with the super-vention of a discharge from the meatus. Any odd sensation, affirmed to be absolutely indescribable, but referred to the sternum or epigastrium, may pretty safely be attributed to dyspepsia.

SKIN.—The presence of œdema is ascertained by making a depression with the end of one finger, and, immediately afterwards, brushing the pulps of the other fingers across it. If the depression is still

palpable, there is œdema. *Tâche cérébrale* is elicited by drawing a line with the back of the nail across the skin of the abdomen ; after a few seconds a red streak should appear and remain visible for about half a minute. A chronic unhealthy flush, such as patients commonly complain of as being no guide to their condition, may usually be distinguished from a healthy colour by the presence of twigs of dilated arterioles and venules. To detect parasitic fungi, soak the hair or scales in ether, transfer them to the slip, and drop on them a little dilute liquor potassæ before putting on the cover-glass. Jaundice may be distinguished from other yellow discolourations of the skin by the conjunctiva being also involved ; but care must be taken not to be deceived by the subconjunctival fat, which gives a yellow colour to many person's eyes.

EYES.—The reaction of the pupils to light is ascertained by first covering over the eyes with the hand, and then, with a bright light directly in front of the patient, suddenly removing the hand and noting the rapidity with which the pupils contract ; it should be so great as to be difficult to follow.

To examine the fundus oculi with the ophthalmoscope (Liebreich's), the pupil must first be dilated with a few drops of atropine solution; the patient should be seated in a darkened room, and a bright light placed so as to be on his left side, on a level with, and a little behind, his eyes. The observer sits facing him on a somewhat higher chair, with a space of eighteen or twenty inches between the two heads; he then looks through the hole in the mirror, holding the latter at such an angle as to throw a beam of light upon the patient's eye. This is the direct method. The indirect examination consists in interposing a lens of about two-inch focus; this is held about one inch in front of the patient's eye with the finger and thumb of the disengaged hand, and steadied by resting the remaining fingers on his forehead. To see the optic nerve the patient is told to fix his gaze upon the tip of the surgeon's more distant ear, and the observer by means of a slight circumductory motion of his head is able to inspect the entire fundus. The yellow spot is best seen by directing the patient to look through the hole in the mirror; assistance may be obtained from most

sitters by telling them to look in specified directions.

For laryngoscopic examination the disposition of the sitters is similar, but the mirror has to be bound to the surgeon's head in such a way that he can see through the hole and, at the same time, without any constrained position, throw a stream of light on to the pharynx of the patient. The latter should open his mouth wide, protrude his tongue and hold it firmly with a handkerchief between his finger and thumb, thus avoiding the necessity for the use of a tongue-depressor. The surgeon then takes a medium-sized mirror from his waistcoat-pocket, where it has been kept warm, and puts it far back into the patient's throat in such a way as to just avoid touching the pillars of the fauces, the uvula and the posterior wall of the pharynx. The patient should now be directed to say 'A-h-h-h!' and if necessary may also run through the vowel sounds and the gamut.

To examine the posterior nares, the smallest-sized hand mirror is used, and the reflecting surface is turned upwards instead of downwards.

LIMBS.—To determine whether these

are of equal length, fix one end of a tape measure against the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and the other against the tip of the inner malleolus. The arm may be measured from the acromion process to base of the styloid process of the radius, the forearm being midway between pronation and supination.

THE URINE.—Where it is necessary to ascertain the exact quantity, the entire proceeds of twenty-four hours must be collected and measured. Its reaction is ascertained by dipping in it the end of a strip of litmus paper ; if acid, blue litmus is turned red ; if alkaline, red litmus is turned blue, and this blue, if due to a volatile alkali, disappears when the paper is warmed. An amphoteric reaction means that red litmus is turned blue and blue litmus red.

To determine the presence of sugar, add half the volume of liquor potassæ, separate the precipitate, if much be produced, by filtration ; add a few drops of sulphate of copper solution and boil ; if sugar be present, a reddish-yellow precipitate of suboxide of copper will fall. To ascertain if albumen be present, first acidulate the urine with acetic acid, then boil and add

a little strong nitric acid, when a flocculent precipitate will form. For minute quantities, which are rarely of much clinical import, a saturated solution of picric acid may be used; this also gives a precipitate with albumen. Bile-pigment is detected by putting a little of the urine on a porcelain plate in lateral contact with a few drops of strong nitric acid, when a play of prismatic colours will be observed between them. Bile acids are tested for by shaking up some of the urine with a little syrup until a froth is produced; a drop of strong sulphuric acid allowed to flow down the side of the test-tube develops a purple colour on reaching the froth.

THE SPUTA.—The presence of elastic tissue is generally indicated when flocculi are observed. To see the hooked and curled fibres under the microscope, the sputa should first be boiled with caustic soda, and the sediment then examined with a half-inch objective. To detect the tubercle-bacillus, rub a little sputum between two glass covers, and when dry, pass them three or four times rapidly through a spirit flame, separate the covers and float them for thirty minutes, sputum downwards, on a mixture of aniline and

fuchsine solutions prepared according to Ehrlich's formula; then wash in very dilute nitric acid until the colour is apparently removed. The bacilli remain stained. Next, wash off the acid with distilled water, and while wet allow a drop of methylene-blue solution to fall on the sputum and remain there until the whole appears stained; wash over again with distilled water and examine while wet with an one-eighth-inch objective. The bacilli will appear as red rods on a blue ground. (The solutions can be obtained of Messrs. Beck, Cornhill.)

REFLEX PHENOMENA.—*Patellar-tendon reflex.* The patient should cross his legs somewhat loosely; the examiner then strikes the ligamentum patellæ with the edge of his hand; sudden extension should follow. *Ankle clonus.* With the patient's knee extended, sudden, firm, and continued pressure is made upon the anterior third of the sole of the foot. The result should be a series of clonic contractions at the ankle-joint, which cease immediately on relaxing the pressure.

TEMPERATURE. — This may be taken sufficiently well for all ordinary purposes in the armpit. The register must first be

shaken down to 97° , or, if it is desired to ascertain a subnormal temperature, as low as it will go. The patient's clothing is then undone in front, the elbow well separated from the side, and the bulb of the thermometer placed midway between the folds of the axilla, care being taken that no portion of the clothing intervenes. The elbow is then again brought to the side, the fore-arm being flexed and the hand placed on the breast-bone. Should the instrument feel loose, pressure must be kept up on the outer side of the arm. At the end of five minutes it may be carefully withdrawn, jerking being especially avoided; the bottom of the register will indicate the temperature.

ELECTRIC REACTION.—To compare the effect of faradisation upon two sides, Dr. Poore ties a large sponge, previously wetted in salt and water, to the back of the neck and connects it with one of the conducting wires; it thus forms a rheophore. The other and, preferably, a pointed, rheophore is applied to the paralysed muscles; the force of current necessary for their contraction is then noted and compared with that necessary for the corresponding muscles of the opposite side. In

using the continuous current it is necessary to remember that the flow is always *from* the positive *to* the negative pole. With weak currents the contraction ensues only when the stimulating rheophore is negative and only on closing the circuit.

THE PULSE.—It is usual to count this for a quarter of a minute and multiply the result by four; but where any suspicion of irregularity or intermission exists, it must be counted for a whole minute or more. It should never be examined until the patient has become accustomed to the presence of the physician, as an increased rate may be due to trepidation. If any doubt exists it should be again counted at the end of the visit. Pulsus bigeminus can be excluded by counting the heart-sounds. The force of the pulse is best determined by placing the pulps of three fingers on the radial artery and estimating what pressure of the proximal finger is necessary to prevent the pulse being felt by the other two. Contraction is estimated by rolling the artery under the fingers; atheroma and tortuosity by passing the finger along the long axis of the artery. The sphygmograph is useless in inexperienced hands, and must be taught by demonstration.

PALPATION.—Vocal fremitus and thrills are felt for by placing the flat of the hand on the part and causing the patient to cough or count. The position of the heart's apex is ascertained by feeling with the pulp of the forefinger for the point where the impulse is strongest. To detect fluctuation the two hands should be placed on the swelling; pressure made with one will cause the other to rise. In the case of the abdomen the nurse should place the edge of one hand in the mesial line, the left hand of the investigator is then placed on one flank and a finger of the other hand flicked, by sudden release from the thumb, against the opposite flank; a wave will be felt if fluid be present. Abdominal tumours are sought for by placing the flat of the hand upon the abdomen and combining firm and even pressure with a movement of circumduction: in the case of the spleen the other hand should at the same time press the organ forward from the loin. The patient should lie on the back, with shoulders raised and knees flexed. If a tumour should be discovered, the additional points to elucidate are, whether it can be traced into the pelvis, whether, like faecal tumours, it can be

made to pit on pressure, and, whether, like tumours connected with the liver and spleen, it rises and falls with respiration. Its movability and the character of its surface and edges should also be noted. The hands must never be used cold.

PERCUSSION.—This is accomplished by placing the left hand flat on the body and tapping the back of the forefinger with the ends of the fore and middle fingers of the right hand; the latter must be previously flexed to something like a right angle, and their ends must be on a level. The nails should be rather short. Delicate, superficial percussion is better effected by tapping with the middle finger only. In percussing, the shoulder and elbow-joints should be fixed and the necessary motion be made exclusively at the wrist-joint. To bring out the ‘cracked pot’ sound, the patient must open his mouth and turn his head away. The heart’s dulness should reach from the third rib above to the apex below and from a very little beyond the right edge of the sternum to an inch to the left of the impulse, transversely. In children it is a little higher. The liver-dulness reaches to the fourth rib in front, the seventh rib at the side, and the tenth

rib behind, on heavy percussion. The spleen should give a dull note in the mid-axillary line opposite the ninth, tenth, and eleventh ribs. The diaphragm at the end of inspiration should reach, in the sternal line, the lower border of the sixth rib; in the axillary line, the lower border of the seventh rib; in the scapular line, the ninth rib, and in the spinal groove, the eleventh rib. To detect a thrill on percussion, place three fingers flat on the part and tap the middle finger.

AUSCULTATION.—The single stethoscope is best for ordinary purposes; but for very accurate diagnosis of small cavities and complex murmurs, the double stethoscope is to be preferred. Its objections are the disagreeable necessity of placing the ends within the meatus and the strange whirling noise which accompanies its use. For auscultation of the back the patient should lean forward and cross his arms; a towel here usefully replaces the stethoscope. To elicit the bell-sound the physician puts his ear to the chest, while an assistant places a coin flat against another part of the same side of the chest, and taps it with the edge of a second coin. To hear the succussion sound, the ear is

placed against the chest while an assistant seizes the patient by the two shoulders and jerks him from side to side. Pectoriloquy is best heard when the patient whispers ; the effect is that of a speaking-tube. Ægophony resembles the voice of Punch. Bronchophony, unlike pectoriloquy, is inarticulate, and may be so loud as to be actually painful to the ear.

Other remarks will be found interspersed in the text.

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